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BULLETIN No. 18

California Irrigation District Laws

1927

COMPILED BY
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INTRODUCTION.

The rapid expansion of the irrigated area in California which has occurred during the past decade, has largely been through the organization of irrigation districts under the state law commonly known as the "Wright Act." The "Wright Act" was originally passed in 1887. Each succeeding legislature passed amendments of more or less importance, but the fundamental objections to this act were not corrected until 1897. Under the legislative leadership of Judge E. A. Bridgford, a new act was passed which did not alter the essential purport of the law and in many of its provisions was but a slight revision in verbiage of the original act. However, radical changes made in the procedure for organizing the districts and in incurring indebtedness, had the effect of stopping the organization of new districts.

Many amendments and supplementary acts have been passed to the Bridgford Act by legislatures since 1901 and particularly since 1909. The more essential changes have been as follows:

1. Requiring petitions for the formation of irrigation districts to be referred by the board of supervisors of counties, to the state engineer for report, and giving the state engineer ninety days in which to "report, make or cause to be made such preliminary investigations as may be practicable, with a view to determining the feasibility of the project proposed to be undertaken."
2. Creating an irrigation district bond commission, composed of the state engineer, state superintendent of banks, and the attorney general of the state, which, prior to bond elections, must pass on proposed bond issues, and which may certify bonds that have been voted in whole or in part, so as to make them legal investments for funds of banks, insurance and trust companies, trusts and state school funds, and so as to permit them to be used as security for the performance of any act the same as bonds of cities, counties, school districts or municipalities.
3. Permitting the organization of districts to be proposed by 500 petitioners, each petitioner, to the number of at least 500, to be an elector residing in the proposed district or the holder of title or evidence of title to land therein.
4. Reducing the number of votes necessary to carry the organization of an irrigation district from two-thirds to a majority of all votes cast.
5. Permitting boards of directors of districts to call bond elections to cover expenditures, approved by the irrigation district bond commission, without petition of the landowners, as necessary from 1897 to 1919, but requiring a two-thirds instead of a majority vote to carry such elections.

There are now seven active irrigation districts that were organized prior to 1897 but none originated during the years 1897 to 1909. Beginning, in 1909, districts have been organized at an increasingly rapid rate until at present there are one hundred and fourteen districts

in California, comprising a total area of 3,999,150 acres. This is about two-thirds of the entire area under irrigation in California. The great bulk of this development has occurred since inclusions have been made in the law for state supervision in the organization of the districts and in financing and constructing their projects.

With the near completion of all the simpler projects whose works consist for the most part of diversion dams and distribution canals, necessity has arisen for the organization of large areas in single enterprises that overlap areas already organized in irrigation districts. The "Water Storage District Act" of 1921, and the "Water Conservation District Act" of 1923 have resulted.

ACTIVE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS AS OF JULY 1, 1927.

Name of District	County	Year organized	Area, acres	Bonds voted	Address of secretary
Alpaugh	Tulare	1915	8,108	$283,000	Alpaugh
Alta	Tulare-Fresno-Kings	1888	129,300	500,000	Dinuba
Anderson-Cottonwood	Shasta-Tehama	1914	31,409	1,255,000	Anderson
*Banta-Carbona	San Joaquin	1921	14,329	1,164,000	Tracy
Baxter Creek	Lassen	1917	8,027	511,000	Susanville
Beaumont	Riverside	1919	3,161	300,000	Beaumont
Big Springs	Siskiyou	1927	3,700	----------	Yreka
Big Valley	Lassen and Modoc	1925	12,430	----------	Bieber
Browns Valley	Yuba	1888	42,860	140,000	Browns Valley
*Butte Valley	Siskiyou	1920	28,665	594,000	Macdoel
Bryon-Bethany	Contra Costa and San Joaquin	1919	17,175	650,000	Byron
Camp Far West	Placer-Yuba	1924	4,150	200,000	Auburn
Carmichael	Sacramento	1916	3,124	120,000	Sacramento
Carpenter	Orange	1927	1,300	----------	Santa Ana
Citrus Heights	Sacramento	1920	3,076	262,000	Roseville
Compton-Delevan	Colusa	1920	12,652	575,000	San Francisco
Consolidated	Fresno-Tulare-Kings	1921	155,000	850,000	Selma
Corcoran	Kings	1919	51,533	760,000	Corcoran
Cordua	Yuba	1919	5,512	267,000	Marysville
Crescent	Fresno-Kings	1925	11,627	----------	Riverdale
Deer Creek	Tehama	1926	1,862	----------	Chico
*Dry Creek	Yuba	1926	9,331	----------	Wheatland
East Contra Costa (1)	Contra Costa	1926	20,000	1,324,000	Brentwood
*El Camino	Tehama	1921	7,041	430,000	Proberta
El Dorado	El Dorado	1925	30,702	1,300,000	Placerville
Fairoaks	Sacramento	1917	4,000	200,000	Fairoaks
Fallbrook	San Diego	1925	9,600	----------	Fallbrook
Foothill	Fresno-Tulare	1920	56,000	----------	Orosi
Fresno	Fresno	1920	243,000	2,000,000	Fresno
Glenn-Colusa (2)	Glenn-Colusa	1924	119,000	3,319,000	Willows
Grenada	Siskiyou	1921	5,055	240,000	Grenada
Hot Spring Valley	Modoc	1919	9,640	160,000	Alturas
Imperial	Imperial	1911	605,000	16,000,000	El Centro
Island No. 3	Kings	1921	4,500	----------	Laton
Jacinto	Glenn	1917	11,515	238,000	Glenn
James	Fresno	1920	26,952	1,000,000	San Joaquin
La Canada	Los Angeles	1924	1,296	154,000	Pasadena
*Ladera	Riverside	1922	3,849	----------	Elsinore
Laguna	Fresno and Kings	1920	37,000	265,000	Laton
Laguna	Imperial	1927	7,000	----------	El Centro
Lakeland	Kings	1923	26,408	----------	Corcoran
Lakeside	San Diego	1924	332	35,000	Lakeside
La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley	San Diego	1913	14,243	2,500,000	La Mesa
Lemoore	Kings	1920	52,300	----------	Lemoore
Lindsay-Strathmore	Tulare	1915	15,285	1,650,000	Lindsay
Little Rock Creek	Los Angeles	1892	3,073	368,000	Little Rock
Lucerne	Kings	1925	33,407	----------	Hanford
Madera	Madera	1920	353,000	28,000,000	Madera
Maxwell	Colusa	1918	8,820	260,000	Sacramento
Merced	Merced	1919	189,682	16,250,000	Merced
Modesto	Stanislaus	1887	81,183	5,138,511	Modesto
*Mojave River	San Bernardino	1917	27,665	5,600,000	Box 396 Los Angeles
Montague	Siskiyou	1925	26,592	1,395,000	Montague
*Moorpark-Conejo	Ventura	1925	26,277	----------	Los Angeles
Naglee-Burke	San Joaquin	1920	3,346	200,000	Tracy
Nevada	Nevada	1921	268,500	7,250,000	Grass Valley
Newport Heights	Orange	1918	1,503	160,000	Costa Mesa
Newport Mesa	Orange	1918	694	50,000	Costa Mesa
Oakdale	Stanislaus-San Joaquin	1909	74,246	3,675,000	Oakdale
Oroville-Wyandotte	Butte	1919	24,100	2,000,000	Oroville
Owens Valley	Inyo	1923	53,990	1,650,000	Bishop
Palmdale	Los Angeles	1918	4,756	545,000	Palmdale
Palo Verde (3)	Riverside	1923	89,000	3 287,000	Blythe
Paradise	Butte	1916	11,250	490,000	Paradise
Potter Valley	Mendocino	1924	4,905	----------	Potter Valley
Princeton-Codora-Glenn	Glenn-Colusa	1916	13,824	175,000	Princeton
Provident	Glenn-Colusa	1918	22,861	1,190,000	Willows

*Formed without approval of State Engineer.

(1) East Contra Costa formed by consolidation in 1926 of Brentwood, Knightsen and Lonetree bond issues assumed by new district.

(2) Glenn, Colusa and Williams consolidated in 1924.

(3) Palo Verde assumed bonded indebtedness of constituent districts of $2,647,330.36 in addition to $3,287,000 bonds voted and $213,000 refunding issue voted.

ACTIVE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS AS OF JULY 1, 1927.—Continued.

Name of District	County	Year organized	Area, acres	Bonds voted	Address of secretary
Ramona	San Diego	1925	582	91,000	Ramona
*Red Rock Creek	Lassen	1918	10,300	442,160	Red Rock
*Riverdale	Fresno	1920	16,000	123,000	Riverdale
San Dieguito	San Diego	1922	3,880	400,000	Encinitas
Santa Fe	San Diego	1923	8,952	700,000	Del Mar
San Ysidro	San Diego	1911	498	25,000	San Ysidro
Scott Valley	Siskiyou	1917	5,131	125,000	Fort Jones
Serrano	Orange	1927	1,500		Santa Ana
South Montebello	Los Angeles	1922	901	125,000	Montebello
South San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1909	71,112	5,985,000	Manteca
Stinson	Fresno	1921	11,009	360,000	Fresno
Table Mountain	Butte	1922	1,950	187,000	Oroville
Terra Bella	Tulare	1915	12,285	1,000,000	Terra Bella
Thermalito	Butte	1922	3,100	320,000	Oroville
Tia Juana	San Diego	1924	1,515		Imperial Beach
Tracy-Clover	San Joaquin	1922	1,107	52,170	Tracy
Tranquility	Fresno	1918	10,750	260,000	Tranquility
Tulare	Tulare	1889	39,360	500,000	Tulare
Tule	Lassen	1920	14,462	806,000	Susanville
Turlock	Stanislaus-Merced	1887	181,490	7,870,000	Turlock
Vandalia	Tulare	1923	1,290	210,000	Porterville
Vista	San Diego	1923	17,550	1,700,000	Vista
Walnut	Los Angeles	1893	1,002		Rivera
Waterford	Stanislaus	1913	14,110	670,000	Waterford
West Side	San Joaquin	1915	11,792	545,000	Tracy
*West Stanislaus	Stanislaus-Merced	1920	21,531	1,216,376	Crows Landing
Woodbridge	San Joaquin	1924	11,000		Stockton
Total			3,666,682	$140,642,217	
	Less			640,000	Browns Valley and Tulare
	Total			$140,002,217	

INACTIVE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS AS OF JULY 1, 1927.

Name of District	County	Year organized	Area, acres	Bonds voted	Address of secretary
Baker	Glenn	1922	1,280		Butte City
*Crooks Canyon	Modoc	1919	6,080	(1) 80,000	Alturas
*El Solyo	Stanislaus	1921	3,783		Vernalis
Fall River Valley	Shasta	1922	12,820		Glenburn
Feather River	Sutter	1920	3,027		Nicolaus
Fullerton	Orange	1919	2,700		Fullerton
Hollister	San Benito	1923	30,000		Hollister
Kasson	San Joaquin	1921	5,986		Tracy
Littlerock Midland	Los Angeles	1925	2,475		Palmdale
Medano	Madera-Merced	1921	13,560		Le Grand
*Mendota	Fresno	1921	70,146		Fresno
*Plainsburg	Merced	1919	5,717		Merced
Round Valley	Inyo-Mono	1923	6,716		Bishop
South Capay	Glenn	1921	1,486		Orland
*Southern Lassen	Lassen	1915	21,500		Constantia
Stratford	Kings	1916	(2) 9,200		Stratford
*Suisun	Solano	1921	41,075		Fairfield
*Surprise Valley	Modoc	1918	17,600		Fort Bidwell
*Victor Valley	San Bernardino	1917	71,517		Victorville
Webster	Madera	1916	15,000		Madera
Total			332,468 Excl. Stratford	$80,000	

*Formed without approval of State Engineer.
(1) Destroyed.
(2) Included in Lemoore.

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE FOR THE FORMATION OF A "WRIGHT" IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The following is an outline of the steps in the procedure of forming an irrigation district and issuance of bonds for construction work:

(1) Determination of the general practicability of the proposed project. Advice may be obtained from the State Department of Public Works.

(2) Determination of boundaries of proposed district and of proposed source of water supply.

(3) Circulation of petition among property owners within proposed district. Petitions must contain the names of a majority of the holders of title to lands within the proposed district representing a majority in value of said land; or they may contain the names of 500 electors or landowners within the proposed district. This petition should be drawn up and circulated under competent legal advice. (Sec. 2.)

(4) Advertise proposal to present petition for two weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the proposed district is situated. (Sec. 2.)

(5) Present petition to board of supervisors at date specified in advertised notice and forward copy of petition to state engineer. (Sec. 2.)

(6) Hearing on sufficiency of petition by county board of supervisors (Sec. 2) and if found sufficient, forwarding of copy of the determination of the board of supervisors to the state engineer‡ for report. (Sec. 2.)

(7) After receiving the report of the state engineer, and if the proposed district is approved, final hearing on the matter by the board of supervisors and calling of election on organization, notice of such election to be published for at least three weeks prior thereto, and officers of the district to be voted on along with the matter of organization. (Secs. 6 to 8.)

(8) Board of supervisors to canvass votes cast at the election, and if carried, to declare district duly organized. (Sec. 9.)

(9) Organization of the board of directors and employment of an engineer to prepare plans for the district: determination by board of directors of the amount of bonds necessary; reference of plans and specifications to the irrigation district bond commission. (Secs. 13, 30, and 30*a*.)

(10) Report by the irrigation district bond commission and, if favorable, the calling of a bond election by the board of directors. (Sec. 30*a*.)

(11) Reference of bond issue to irrigation district bond commission for certification. (Special act Stats. 1913, p. 778; Stats. 1915, p. 692; Stats. 1917, p. 582; Stats. 1919, p. 1207; Stats. 1921, p. 1198.)

With these and other related steps fully set forth in the act, the district is ready to purchase or construct irrigation works and otherwise carry out proposals for which it has been formed.

‡ The Department of Public Works has succeeded to the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the State Engineer by the irrigation laws. (Sec. 363*c*, Political Code, Stats. 1927, Ch. 252.)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. WATER RIGHTS SUBJECT TO REGULATION.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XIV, SEC. 1.

The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental, or distribution, is hereby declared to be a public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner to be prescribed by law * * *.

Water Works vs. *San Francisco*, 82 Cal. 286.
Williamson vs. *Railroad Commission*, 193 Cal. 22.
Danley vs. *Merced Irrigation Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 97.

2. LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE FOR SUPERVISION OF DISTRICTS.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XI, SEC. 13.

The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, company, association or individual any power to make, control, appropriate, supervise or in any way interfere with any county, city, town or municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or assessments or perform any municipal function whatever, except that the legislature shall have power to provide for the supervision, regulation and conduct, in such manner as it may determine, of the affairs of irrigation districts, reclamation districts or drainage districts, organized or existing under any law of this state. (Amendment adopted November 3, 1914.)

Merchants Bank vs. *Escondido Irr. Dist.*, 144 Cal. 329.
San Leandro vs. *Railroad Commission*, 183 Cal. 229.
Mordecai vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 183 Cal. 434.
Turlock Irrigation District vs. *White*, 186 Cal. 183.
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.
Worcs vs. *Imperial Irrigation District*, 193 Cal. 609.
Barber vs. *Galloway*, 195 Cal. 1.
Palo Verde Irr. Dist. vs. *Seeley*, 198 Cal. 477.

3. TAKING IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, SEC. 14.

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having first been made to, or paid into court for, the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, except a municipal corporation or a county, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefits from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law; *provided*, that in an action in eminent domain brought by the state, or a county, or a municipal corporation, or a drainage, irrigation, levee, or reclamation district, the aforesaid state or political subdivision thereof or district may take immediate possession and use of any right of way required for a public use whether the fee thereof or an easement there-

for be sought upon first commencing eminent domain proceedings according to law in a court of competent jurisdiction and thereupon giving such security in the way of money deposits as the court in which such proceedings are pending may direct, and in such amounts as the court may determine to be reasonably adequate to secure to the owner of the property sought to be taken immediate payment of just compensation for such taking and any damage incident thereto, including damages sustained by reason of an adjudication that there is no necessity for taking the property, as soon as the same can be ascertained according to law. The court may, upon motion of any party of said eminent domain proceedings, after such notice to the other parties as the court may prescribe, alter the amount of such security so required in such proceedings. The taking of private property for a railroad run by steam or electric power for logging or lumbering purposes shall be deemed a taking for a public use, and any person, firm, company or corporation taking private property under the law of eminent domain for such purposes shall thereupon and thereby become a common carrier. (Amendment adopted November 5, 1918.)

Tormey vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 53 Cal. App. 559.
Marblehead Land Co. vs. *Superior Court*, 60 Cal. App. 614.
Western Assur. Co. vs. *Drainage Dist.*, 72 Cal. App. 68.
Stone vs. *Cordua Irr. Dist.*, 72 Cal. App. 331.

4. GIVING OF PUBLIC FUNDS AND LENDING OF PUBLIC CREDIT INHIBITED. IRRIGATION DISTRICTS MAY ACQUIRE STOCK OF WATER CORPORATIONS.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IV, SEC. 31.

The legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the state, or of any county, city and county, city, township or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise, or to pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever, for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association, municipal or other corporation whatever; nor shall it have power to make any gift or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal or other corporation whatever; *provided,* that nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article; and it shall not have power to authorize the state, or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become a stockholder in any corporation whatever; *provided, further,* that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring the control of any entire international water system necessary for its use and purposes, a part of which is situated in the United States, and a part thereof in a foreign country, may in the manner authorized by law, acquire the stock of any foreign corporation which is the owner of, or which holds the title to the part of such system situated in a foreign country; *provided, further,* that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring water and water rights and other property necessary for their uses and purposes, may acquire and hold the stock of corporations, domestic or foreign, owning waters, water rights, canals, waterworks, franchises or concessions subject to the

same obligations and liabilities as are imposed by law upon all other stockholders in such corporation; * * *

And provided, still further, that notwithstanding the restrictions contained in this constitution, the treasurer of any city, county, or city and county shall have power and it shall be his duty to make such temporary transfers from the funds in his custody as may be necessary to provide funds for meeting the obligations incurred for maintenance purposes by any city, county, city and county, district, or other political subdivision whose funds are in his custody and are paid out solely through his office. Such temporary transfer of funds to any political subdivision shall be made only upon resolution adopted by the governing body of the city, county, or city and county directing the treasurer of such city, county, or city and county to make such temporary transfer. Such temporary transfer of funds to any political subdivision shall not exceed eighty-five per cent of the taxes accruing to such political subdivision, shall not be made prior to the first day of the fiscal year nor after the last Monday in April of the current fiscal year, and shall be replaced from the taxes accruing to such political subdivision before any other obligation of such political subdivision is met from such taxes. (Amendment adopted November 2, 1926.)

State may purchase drainage district warrants.
Argyle Dredging Co. vs. *Chambers*, 40 Cal. App. 332;
Sacramento Drainage Dist. vs. *Riley*, 199 Cal. 668.

Legislature may appropriate money for benefit of reclamation districts.
Reclamation Board vs. *Chambers*, 46 Cal. App. 476.

Legislature can not direct payment of irrigation district officer's salary out of county funds.
Knox vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 58 Cal. 59.

5. IRRIGATION IS PUBLIC USE.

An act regarding irrigation and declaring the same to be a public use.

(Approved May 1, 1911; Stats. 1911, p. 1407.)

Irrigation declared public use.

SECTION 1. Irrigation in the State of California is hereby declared to be a public necessity and a public use, and the power of eminent domain may be exercised on behalf of such public use in accordance with the provisions of title VII, part III of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California; *provided,* that any person, firm or corporation, exercising the power of eminent domain and in control of water appropriated for sale, rental or distribution, shall not, by this act, be relieved from the duty of furnishing water to irrigate the lands over which any right of way is obtained by condemnation for irrigation purposes as required by an act entitled, "An act to regulate and control the sale, rental and distribution of appropriated water in this state, other than in any city, city and county, or town therein and to secure the rights of way for the conveyance of such water to the places of use," approved March 12, 1885, or any other law now in force in this state.

Gravelly Ford Canal Co. vs. *Pope and Talbot Land Co.*, 192 Cal. 4; Same, 36 Cal. App. 556; 36 Cal. App. 717.

Certain acts not affected.

SEC. 2. This act shall not repeal or modify an act entitled, "An act to regulate and control the sale, rental and distribution of appropriated water in this state, other than in any city, city and county, or town therein, and to secure the rights of way for the conveyance of such water to the place of use," approved March 12, 1885, and other acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, or shall the same be construed to alter or change the law of the State of California as to the duty of any person, firm or corporation in charge of a public use to furnish water.

Effective, when.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Appropriation for private use of the taker is not "public use."
Gravelly Ford Co. vs. *Pope & Talbot Co.*, 36 Cal. App. 556;
See also Const., Art. XIV, Sec. 1, *supra*.

II. IRRIGATION DISTRICT ACTS.

1. CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION DISTRICT ACT.[1]

An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition or construction thereby of works for the irrigation of the lands embraced within such districts, and, also, to provide for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

(Approved March 31, 1897, Stats. 1897, p. 254; amended Stats. 1901, p. 815; 1905, p. 27; 1909, pp. 12, 46, 429, 461, 998, 1062, 1075; 1911, pp. 509, 1111; 1911 (extra session), pp. 135, 139, 248; 1913, pp. 59, 781, 993; 1915, pp. 836, 1291, 1326, 1367; 1917, pp. 751, 915; 1919, pp. 472, 660, 714; 1921, pp. 849, 859, 999, 1004, 1108; 1923, pp. 83, 627, 628, 630, 631, 632; 1925, pp. 429, 460, 488, 501; 1927, Chs. 24, 25, 76, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 111, 132, 373.)[2]

ORGANIZATION.

Who may propose the organization of an irrigation district.

SECTION 1. A majority in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands susceptible of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works, including pumping from subsurface or other waters, such holders of title or evidence of title representing a majority in value of said lands, may propose the organization of an irrigation district, under the provisions of this act; or the organization of such an irrigation district may be proposed by not less than five hundred petitioners, each petitioner to the number of at least five hundred to be an elector residing in the proposed district or the holder of title or evidence of title to land therein; *provided*, that the said petitioners must include the holders of title or evidence of title to not less than twenty per cent in value of the lands included within the proposed district. The lands proposed to be included within any such irrigation district need not consist of contiguous parcels. Any holder of land under a possessory right acquired by entry or purchase from the United States or the State of California shall be deemed to be a holder of evidence of title to said land within the meaning of this act. The county assessment roll of the county in which any lands included within such proposed irrigation district are situated, which assessment roll has been last equalized at the time of the first publication of said petition as provided in section two of this act, shall be conclusive evidence as to the value of said lands and the holders of title or evidence of title to said lands. If any parcel of land is assessed on any assessment roll to unknown or fictitiously named owners, or to unnamed owners in addi-

[1] NOTE—Because the present act continues the principles of the original Wright Act of 1887, it is still popularly known as the "Wright Act." The Wright Act of 1887 was repealed, however, in 1897, upon the passage of the present act.

The annotations to this act were prepared by Mr. Francis Carr, Messrs. Hankins & Hankins, Legislative Counsel and others. The notes under section two were largely contributed by Mr. L. L. Dennett.

[2] NOTE—The provisions of the present act, when adopted, were based upon the provisions of the Wright Act and acts supplemental thereto, as indicated below:

Present Act	*Original Acts*
§§1–65	Wright Act, Stats. 1887, p. 29.
§§68–72	Stats. 1889, p. 212.
§§74–84	Stats. 1889, p. 21; as amended 1893, p. 516.
§§85–97	Stats. 1889, p. 18.
§§98–99½	Stats. 1893, p. 276.
§§100–105	Stats. 1893, p. 295.
§§106–108	Stats. 1895, p. 127.

tion to any owner or owners named thereon, said parcel of land shall be deemed, for any of the purposes of this act, to have but one owner in addition to any owner or owners whose true name or names may be purported to be given on such assessment roll. The holder of title or evidence of title to an undivided interest in any land affected by any of the provisions of this act may sign any petition provided for in this act, and such undivided interest shall be counted and valued as though it were a separate interest, and if the assessment roll shall fail to indicate the extent of any such undivided interest, the holders of title or evidence of title whose undivided interests in any land are not specifically defined shall be deemed to have equal shares therein. Guardians, executors, administrators or other persons holding property in a trust capacity under appointment of court may sign any petition provided for in this act, when authorized by an order of court, which order may be made without notice. A certificate of acknowledgment taken before a notary public or justice of the peace of any state, or an affidavit by any person in the presence of whom such petition was signed, shall be sufficient evidence of the genuineness of such signature and of the fact of place of residence of any petitioners under this act. (Stats. 1919, p. 714.)

Organization:

Assessment roll as evidence of title.
Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Irr. Dist., 161 Cal. 345.

Legislature may authorize initiatory proposal to be made by such persons as it sees fit.
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14–25.

Holders of title or evidence of title.
Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 355;
Carson vs. *Cudworth* (Colo.), 140 Pac. 935;
In re Gallatin Irr. Dist. (Mont.), 140 Pac. 92–4;
Gem Irr. Dist. vs. *Johnson* (Idaho), 109 Pac. 845.

Inclusion of public land will not invalidate organization.
Cullen vs. *Glendora W. Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Stevens vs. *Melville* (Utah), 175 Pac. 602;
Nevada Bank vs. *Poso Dist.*, 140 Cal. 344.

But some are not liable for assessments.
Nevada Bank vs. *Poso Irr. Dist.*, *supra*.

Pueblo lands belonging to a city may be included and are liable to assessment.
City of San Diego vs. *The Linda Vista Irrig. Dist.*, 108 Cal. 189.

Erroneous exclusion of lands does not invalidate organization.
Central Irr. Dist. vs. *De Lappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
Chambers vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 57 Cal. App. 401;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
People vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 307;
Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732.

Petition to organize district.

SEC. 2. In order to propose the organization of an irrigation district, a petition signed by the requisite majority of holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the proposed district or by at least five hundred petitioners, as provided in section one of this act, shall be presented to the board of supervisors of the county in which the lands within the proposed district, or the greater portion thereof, are situated. Said petition shall set forth generally the boundaries of the proposed district and also shall state generally the source or sources (which may be in the alternative) from which said lands are proposed to be irrigated,

and shall pray that the territory embraced within the boundaries of the proposed district may be organized as an irrigation district under the provisions of this act. The petition may consist of any number of separate instruments, and must be accompanied with a good and sufficient undertaking, to be approved by the board of supervisors, in double the amount of the probable cost of organizing such district, conditioned that the sureties shall pay all of said costs in case said organization shall not be effected. Said petition shall be presented at a regular meeting of said board, and shall be published for at least two weeks before the time at which the same is to be presented in some newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the county where said petition is presented together with a notice stating the time of the meeting at which the same will be presented; and if any portion of the lands within said proposed district lie within another county or counties, then said petition and notice shall be published, as above provided, in a newspaper published in each of said counties. When contained upon more than one instrument, one copy only of such petition need be published, but the names attached to all of said instruments must appear in such publication. On or before the day on which said petition is presented to said board of supervisors, a copy of said petition shall be filed in the office of the state engineer. Signatures to the petition may be withdrawn at any time before the publication is commenced as in this section required, by filing a declaration, signed by the petitioner, with the board of supervisors before which the petition is to be presented, stating that it is the intention of the petitioner to withdraw therefrom, which declaration shall be acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. When said petition is presented, said board of supervisors shall hear the same and shall proceed to determine whether or not said petition complies with the requirements hereinbefore set forth and whether or not the notice required herein has been published as required, and must hear all competent and relevant testimony offered in support of or in opposition thereto. Said hearing may be adjourned from time to time for the determination of said facts, not exceeding two weeks in all. No defect in the contents of the petition or in the title to or form of the notice or signatures, and no lack of signatures thereto, or to the petition as published, shall vitiate any proceedings thereon; *provided,* such petition or petitions have a sufficient number of qualified signatures attached thereto. The determination of the board shall be expressed by resolution. If it shall determine that any of the requirements hereinbefore set forth have not been complied with, the matter shall be dismissed, but without prejudice to the right of the proper number of persons to present a new petition covering the same matter or to present the same petition with additional signatures, if such additional signatures are necessary to comply with the requirements of this act. If the board of supervisors shall determine that the petitioners have complied with the requirements hereinbefore set forth, it shall cause a copy of the resolution so declaring to be forwarded to the state engineer. Upon receiving a copy of said resolution, the state engineer shall make or cause to be made such preliminary investigation as may be practicable, with a view to determining the feasibility of the project proposed to be undertaken. He shall report as soon as practicable, but at all events within ninety days from the date of the adoption of the

said resolution, in writing, on the matter to the board of supervisors from which the copy of said resolution was received, except that upon receiving a written request from the state engineer, the board of supervisors may at any meeting before the expiration of said ninety days grant to the state engineer not more than ninety days additional time in which to make said report. If the state engineer shall report within the time specified herein that the supply of water available for the use of the proposed district, or that may be acquired by any practicable means, including the condemnation of existing rights, is not sufficient or that the project is not feasible for any other reason or reasons, the hearing of the matter shall be continued for not more than two months and shall then be dismissed unless the board of supervisors shall be petitioned in writing by three-fourths of the holders of title or evidence of title to land within said proposed district to grant said petition; *provided,* that if the board of supervisors is not so petitioned, it may modify the plans for the proposed district in accordance with recommendations by the state engineer. If after receiving an adverse report from the state engineer the board of supervisors shall be petitioned as aforesaid or shall decide to modify the plans for the proposed district in accordance with recommendations by the state engineer, it shall, at the time to which the hearing of said matter shall have been continued, set a time for the final hearing thereof. If the continuance of the matter is not compelled by an adverse report as aforesaid, the board of supervisors, at its first regular meeting after the receipt of a report from the state engineer, or at the first regular meeting after the expiration of the time allowed for the making of such report if no such report has been received, shall set a time for a final hearing of the matter. In any case the time set for the final hearing as aforesaid shall not be less than one week from the meeting at which said time was set; *provided,* that notice of the time of such final hearing shall be given by registered mail to such party as shall have been designated for that purpose by the petitioners, or by publication for at least three days in one daily newspaper published in the county in which the lands within the proposed district, or the greater portion thereof are situated. A failure to give such last mentioned notice, however, shall not affect the validity of subsequent proceedings. On a final hearing herein provided for, the board may adjourn from time to time, but at no time for a longer period than three days until a determination of the matter is reached. On said final hearing said board shall make such changes in the proposed boundaries as it may deem advisable and shall define and establish such boundaries, but said board shall not modify said boundaries so as to exclude from such proposed district any territory which is susceptible of irrigation from any of the sources proposed, unless said board shall decide to modify the plan for such proposed district, as herein provided, nor shall any lands which will not, in the judgment of said board, be benefited by irrigation by means of said systems or works be included within such proposed district. Lands already irrigated and riparian lands may be included in the district if in the judgment of the board of supervisors such land will be benefited, or if the water used thereon or the rights to the use of water thereon should, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, be taken or acquired for the district. Any person whose

lands are susceptible of irrigation from any of the proposed sources may, upon his application, in the discretion of said board, have such lands included within said proposed district. (Stats. 1919, p. 715.)

Petition:

The form or contents of the petition is not important, provided that it contains the required recitals showing the boundaries; the proposed sources of supply; that it is the purpose of the petitioners to organize an irrigation district; and praying that the same be organized thereunder.

Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
William Hanley Co. vs. *Harney Valley Irrig. Dist.* (Ore.), 180 Pac. 725.

Petition, signatures, and bond for cost of organization.

Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365;
Fogg vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 154 Cal. 209;
Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296;
McAulay vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 178 Cal. 628;
Black Canyon Dist. vs. *Marple* (Idaho), 112 Pac. 766;
Covell vs. *Lee*, 71 Cal. App. 361.

Owners of possessory rights are eligible as petitioners.

Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 25.

It appears to be proper for the board of supervisors to appoint someone as referee to compare the petitions and assessment roll.

Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 24.

The best evidence, however, is required.

Wilder vs. *Board, etc.* (Colo.), 135 Pac. 461;
Ahern vs. *Board of Directors* (Colo.), 89 Pac. 964.

The presentation to the board of a bond is jurisdictional, and where, although the bond was informal it was a binding obligation upon those who signed it, the proceedings are not rendered illegal. The supervisors may permit a new bond to be filed.

In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 329;
Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 357;
Bliss vs. *Hamilton*, 171 Cal. 123.

Description of boundaries:

A description by metes and bounds sufficient for an ordinary conveyance will suffice. The petition is sufficient so long as the boundaries can be definitely located.

Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296;
Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Board of Directors vs. *Kimball* (Wash.), 157 Pac. 38;
Metcalfe vs. *Merritt*, 14 Cal. App. 244;
Miller & Lux vs. *Socara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Land in irrigation district may be included in municipal water district.

Henshaw vs. *Foster*, 176 Cal. 507.

Land in irrigation district may be included in public utility district; need not embrace all of irrigation district as latter is not a municipal corporation.

Randolph vs. *County of Stanislaus*, 44 Cal. App. 322.

Irrigation district may embrace lands lying in more than one county.

Turlock Irr. Dist. vs. *Williams*, 76 Cal. 360.

Notice, publication, etc.

In re Central Irr. Dist., 117 Cal. 382;
Fogg vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 154 Cal. 209;
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14;
Tulare Dist. vs. *Shepard*, 185 U. S. 1, 46 L. Ed. 773;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
Wm. Hanley Co. vs. *Harney Valley Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 180 Pac. 724.

The time set for the hearing must be at a regular meeting of the board of supervisors, but it is not necessary that the notice specify that fact.

Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 23.

The notice need not be separately signed and may precede the petition, with the signatures attached to the petition.

Fogg vs. *Perris Dist.*, 154 Cal. 209;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480.

The date of the petition and notice should not vary.

Ahern vs. *Board of Directors* (Colo.), 89 Pac. 964.

Hearing:

At the hearing, the assessment roll is sufficient evidence of ownership.

Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Irr. Dist., 161 Cal. 345.

Right to withdraw from petition:

A petitioner may withdraw his name from the petition at any time prior to its presentation to the board of supervisors on the day fixed therefor; but see amendment of 1919 suspended by referendum.

McAulay vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 178 Cal. 628;
Covell vs. *Lee*, 71 Cal. App. 361.

Inclusion and exclusion of lands:

While it appears that the action of the board can not be arbitrary (*Ahern* vs. *Board of Directors* (Colo.), 89 Pac. 964), yet in the absence of fraud the action of the board of supervisors can not be attacked.

Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Fallbrook Irr. Dist. vs. *Bradley*, 164 U. S. 112.

The application for inclusion or exclusion need not be in writing.

Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351.

Character of land that may be included:

As to the land that may be included within a district, the jurisdiction of the board seems to be very broad. It is proper to include cities and any land that in its natural state would be benefited by irrigation.

La Mesa Homes Co. vs. *La Mesa Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 121;
Trega vs. *Modesto Irr. Dist.*, 164 U. S. 179;
Fallbrook Irr. Dist. vs. *Broadley*, 164 U. S. 112.

On the inclusion of city or town lots, *see also*

Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
In re Madera Irr. Dist. 92 Cal. 296;
Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365;
In re Central Irr. Dist., 117 Cal. 382;
Imperial Water Co. vs. Supervisors, 162 Cal. 14;
Nampa Irr. Dist. vs. *Brose* (Idaho), 83 Pac. 499;
Chambers vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 57 Cal. App. 401.

It appears that rights of way of railroads may likewise be included.

Oregon Short Line, etc., vs. *Pioneer Dist.* (Idaho), 102 Pac. 905.

But there also appears to be no machinery by which such rights of way may be compelled to pay assessments.

Atchison T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. *Reclamation Dist. No. 404*, 173 Cal. 91.

Fixing of boundaries by board of supervisors.

Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 517;
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334–351;
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14;
Board of Directors vs. *Kimball* (Wash.), 157 Pac. 38;
Ahern vs. *Board of Directors* (Colo.), 89 Pac. 963.

Inclusion or exclusion after organization:

Where the petitioner brings himself within the specified classes of those entitled to exclusion, he has an absolute right to such exclusion and writ of mandate will issue to enforce such right, and he is not estopped by participation in formation proceedings.

Harelson vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 20 Cal. App. 324.

As to necessity of notice to owners of included lands in case of proceedings for change of boundaries, *see*

People vs. *Cardiff Irrig. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 307; 26 Cal. Juris., p. 372.

Injunction may be granted, in a proper case, to prevent inclusion of lands.

Harbough vs. *Enlarged Baxter Creek Irrig. Dist.*, 58 Cal. App. 134.

State engineer, procedure upon receipt of adverse report by.

Rich et al. vs. *Connelly et al.* 52 Cal. App. 556.

Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
People vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 307;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Ser-vis. vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732;
People vs. *Lake Co. Water Dist.*, 183 Cal. 137;
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 97;
Covell vs. *Lee*, 71 Cal. App. 361.

State engineer to furnish information.

SEC. 2*a*. The state engineer shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to give information so far as may be practicable to persons contemplating the organization of irrigation districts under the provisions of this act. Whenever the department of engineering shall deem it in the public interest that preliminary surveys and field investigations of proposed irrigation district projects shall be made at the expense of the state, the state engineer shall make such surveys and field investigations of such proposed irrigation district projects, and, pending the completion of such surveys and investigation, the state water commission shall have authority to withhold from appropriation any unappropriated waters likely to be needed therefor. (Stats. 1917, p. 755.)

Miller & Lux vs. Board of Supervisors, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94.

Order of supervisors reaffirming conclusions.

SEC. 3. Upon the final hearing of said petition or said matter, the board of supervisors shall make an order reaffirming its conclusions as to the genuineness and sufficiency of the petition and notice hereinbefore provided for, reciting that a report regarding the proposed district has been made by the state engineer and is on file with the other records of the board, and describing the boundaries of the proposed district as defined and established by said board. Said order shall be entered in full upon the minutes of said board. At said final hearing no evidence shall be heard against the genuineness or sufficiency of said petition or notice unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said board that new evidence which, if uncontradicted, would disprove the genuineness or sufficiency of said petition or notice has been discovered since said board adopted the resolution declaring that said petition and notice complied with all the requirements of this act. In case any new evidence is admitted, full opportunity shall be given for the introduction of evidence in rebuttal thereof. (Stats. 1913, p. 996.)

Sufficiency of petition and genuineness of signatures to be determined by board of supervisors.
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14–19.

Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
Rich vs. *Connelly*, 52 Cal. App. 556.

Finding of board to be conclusive.

SEC. 4. A finding of the board of supervisors in favor of the genuineness and sufficiency of the petition and notice shall be final and conclusive against all persons except the State of California upon suit commenced by the attorney general. Any such suit must be commenced within one year after the order of the board of supervisors declaring such district organized as herein provided, and not otherwise. (Stats. 1911, extra session, p. 139.)

Former section 4 providing for appeal to superior court was unconstitutional.
Chinn vs. *Superior Court*, 156 Cal. 478.

Certiorari.
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14.

Conclusiveness of order.
Fallbrook Irr. Dist. vs. *Bradley*, 164 U. S. 112, 171;
People vs. *Hagar*, 52 Cal. 171–182;

Conclusiveness of order (continued).
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 335–54;
In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296–324;
O'Neill vs. *Yellowstone Dist.* (Mont.), 121 Pac. 283;
Progressive Irr. Dist. vs. *Smith* (Idaho), 156 Pac. 1133;
Board of Directors vs. *Peterson* (Ore.), 129 Pac. 123;
Links vs. *Anderson* (Ore.), 168 Pac. 605;
Herrett vs. *Warm Springs Dist.* (Ore.), 168 Pac. 609;
Andrews vs. *Lillian Irr. Dist.* (Nebr.), 97 N. W. 336;
Sowerwine vs. *Central Dist.* (Nebr.), 124 N. W. 119;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480.

Statute of limitations.
(See Sec. 72, *infra*.)
In re Central Irr. Dist., 117 Cal. 382;
People vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 142 Cal. 601;
Miller vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 85 Fed. 693;
Tulare Irr. Dist. vs. *Shepherd*, 185 U. S. 1–18;
Progressive Irr. Dist. vs. *Anderson* (Idaho), 114 Pac. 16–18.

Bona fide attempt to organize followed by user.
Tulare Irr. Dist. vs. *Shepard*, 185 U. S. 1.

Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Divisions in district and election of directors.

SEC. 5. If, on said final hearing, the boundaries of the proposed district are defined and established, said board shall make an order dividing said district into five divisions, as nearly equal in size as may be practicable, which shall be numbered first, second, third, fourth and fifth, and one director shall be elected for each division by the electors thereof; *provided*, that if so requested in said petition, the board may order that there shall be only three divisions in said district, and that only three directors be elected, and that the directors may be elected by the district at large, or by divisions, as such petition shall provide, but in any event such directors shall be elected to represent separate divisions and shall be residents of the respective divisions they are elected to represent. (Stats. 1915, p. 1368.)

Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Abbey vs. *Board of Directors*, 58 Cal. App. 757.

ELECTION ON ORGANIZATION.

Election on organization.

SEC. 6. Said board of supervisors shall then give notice of an election to be held in such proposed district, for the purpose of determining whether or not the same shall be organized under the provisions of this act. Such notice shall describe the boundaries so established, and shall designate a name for the proposed district, and said notice shall be published for at least three weeks previous to such election, in a newspaper published within the county in which the petition for the organization of the proposed district was presented; and if any portion of such proposed district is within another county or counties, then such notice shall be published for the same length of time in a newspaper published in each of said counties. Such notice shall require the electors to cast ballots, which shall contain the words "Irrigation District—Yes," or "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for at said election. For the purposes of said election the board of supervisors must establish a convenient number of election precincts in said proposed district,

and define the boundaries of the same. Such election shall be conducted as nearly as practicable in accordance with the general election laws of the state, but no particular form of ballot shall be required.

Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Links vs. *Anderson* (Ore.), 168 Pac. 1182;
Ells vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 38 Cal. App. 480;
Covell vs. *Lee*, 71 Cal. App. 361;
Abbey vs. *Board of Directors*, 58 Cal. App. 757.

Officers to be elected.

SEC. 7. At such election there shall be elected a board of directors, and an assessor, tax collector, and treasurer; *provided*, that where a consolidation of officers as hereinafter provided for is deemed advisable in the organization of a district, the petitioners may request in their petition for organization such consolidation, and the board of supervisors calling the election shall in its order therefor announce such consolidation, and then only one person shall be elected to fill the several offices so consolidated.

Qualifications of electors.

SEC. 8. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held under the provisions of this act unless he possesses all the qualifications required of electors under the general election laws of the state.

It is immaterial that nonresident landowners within the district are excluded from voting.

In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 321.

Exercise of suffrage within district is not limited by constitutional provisions re exercise of franchise.

Potter vs. *Santa Barbara*, 160 Cal. 349;
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593;
Barber vs. *Galloway*, 195 Cal. 1.

Canvass of votes; majority to determine organization.

SEC. 9. The board of supervisors shall meet on the second Monday succeeding such election, and shall proceed to canvass the votes cast thereat, and if upon such canvass it appears that a majority of all the votes cast are "Irrigation District—Yes," said board shall, by an order entered on its minutes declare the territory duly organized as an irrigation district, under the name theretofore designated, and shall declare the persons receiving respectively the highest number of votes at said election to be duly elected. (Stats. 1919, p. 718.)

Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14–19;
Progressive Irr. Dist. vs. *Anderson* (Idaho), 114 Pac. 16.

Order to be filed with county recorder.

SEC. 10. Said board shall then cause a copy of such order, duly certified, to be immediately filed for record in the office of the county recorder of any county in which any portion of the lands embraced in such district are situated, and must also immediately forward a copy thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each of said last-mentioned counties, and no board of supervisors of any county in which any portion of the lands embraced in such district are situated shall, after the date of the organization thereof, allow another district to be formed including any portion of said lands, without the consent

of the board of directors of the district in which they are situated. From and after such filing, the organization of such district shall be complete.

Courts have no power to dissolve an irrigation district in the absence of statutory authority.

People vs. *Selma Irr. Dist.*, 98 Cal. 206.

When the organization of the district has been declared by order of the board of supervisors, the order is notice to its inhabitants and to the world of its existence and of its boundaries.

Fogg vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 154 Cal. 209;
Progressive Irr. Dist. vs. *Anderson* (Idaho), 114 Pac. 16.

Scr-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732.

Election may be contested; appeal.

SEC. 11. Such election on organization may be contested by any person owning property within the proposed district liable to assessment. The directors elected at such election shall be made parties defendant. Such contest shall be brought in the superior court of the county where the petition for organization is filed; *provided*, that if more than one contest be pending they shall be consolidated and tried together. The court having jurisdiction shall speedily try such contest, and determine, upon the hearing, whether the election was fairly conducted and in substantial compliance with the requirements of this act, and enter its judgment accordingly. Such contest must be brought within twenty days after the canvass of the vote and declaration of the result by the board of supervisors. The right of appeal is hereby given to either party to the record within thirty days from entry of judgment. The appeal must be heard and determined by the supreme court within sixty days from the time of filing the notice of appeal.

Tenure of office.

SEC. 12. The officers elected at the election hereinbefore provided for shall immediately enter upon their duties as such, upon qualifying in the manner for such officers herein provided. Said officers shall hold office respectively until their successors are elected and qualified.

Officers of irrigation district are public officers.

In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296;
People vs. *Selma Dist.*, 98 Cal. 206.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Organization.

SEC. 13. The directors of any district created after the passage of this act, on the first Tuesday after they have been elected and after they shall have qualified, shall meet and classify themselves by lot into two classes as nearly equal in number as possible, and the term of office of the class having the least number shall expire at noon on the first Tuesday in March of the next odd-numbered year after the year in which said meeting is held, and the term of office of the class having the greater number shall expire at noon on the first Tuesday in March of the second odd-numbered year after the year in which said meeting is held. After such classification, said directors shall organize as a board, shall elect a president from their number, and appoint a secre-

tary, who shall each hold office during the pleasure of the board. The salary of the secretary and the amount of the bond to be given by him for the faithful performance of his duties shall be fixed by the board of directors. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 99.)

Board of Directors have no power to appoint their own members as secretary or superintendent.

Interstate Trust Co. vs. *Steele* (Colo.), 173 Pac. 873–5.

As to power of director to act on own claims, see
Reclamation Dist. vs. *McCullah,* 124 Cal. 175.

Monthly meetings; quorum.

SEC. 14. The board of directors shall hold a regular meeting on the first Tuesday of each month at the place selected as the office of the board; *provided,* that the board may, by resolution duly entered upon its minutes, fix any other time as the time for its regular monthly meeting, but no change in the time of holding regular meetings of the board shall be made until after the resolution proposing such change has been published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which the office of the district is kept. Such special meetings of the board of directors may be held as may be required for the proper transaction of the business of the district, but a special meeting must be ordered by a majority of the board. The order must be entered of record, and five days notice thereof must by the secretary be given to each director not joining in the order. The order must specify the business to be transacted, and no other business than that specified in the order may be transacted at such special meeting, unless all the members are present and consent to the consideration of any business not specified in said order. All meetings of the board must be public and three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; *provided, however,* that when the board consists of three members only, then in such case two shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but on all questions requiring a vote, except a motion to adjourn or a motion to adjourn to a stated time, there shall be a concurrence of at least the number constituting a quorum. A smaller number of directors than a quorum may adjourn from day to day. All records of the board shall be open to public inspection during business hours. Whenever any act is required to be done or proceeding taken by this act, or by an act supplemental or amendatory thereto, on the first Tuesday in any month, such act may be done or proceeding had upon the day specified in the resolution hereinbefore referred to as the time for the regular meeting of the board of directors; *provided, also,* that when a day other than the first Tuesday in the month shall have been specified as the time for the regular meeting of the board of directors, thereafter the newly elected officers of the district shall take office at noon on the day fixed for the regular monthly meeting of said board in March and said board shall meet for reorganization and the transaction of any other business of the district in the afternoon of said day. (Stats. 1917, p. 755.)

Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660–5.

Publication of financial condition.

SEC. 14*a*. The board of directors at their regular monthly meeting in January of each year shall render and immediately thereafter cause

to be published a verified statement of the financial condition of the district, showing particularly the receipts and disbursements of the last preceding year, together with the source of such receipts and purpose of such disbursements. Said publication shall be made at least once a week for two weeks, in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors of such district is situated. (Stats. 1917, p. 756.)

General powers of directors.

SEC. 15. The board of directors shall have the power and it shall be their duty to manage and conduct the business and affairs of the district; make and execute all necessary contracts; employ and appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required, and prescribe their duties.[1] The board and its agents and employees shall have the right to enter upon any land and make surveys, and may locate the necessary irrigation works and the line for canal or canals, and the necessary branches for the same on any lands which may be deemed best for such location. Said board shall also have the right to acquire, by purchase, lease, contract, condemnation,[2] or other legal means, all lands, and waters, and water rights, and other property necessary for the construction, use, supply, maintenance, repair and improvements of said canal, or canals, and works, whether in this or in other states[3] or in a foreign nation, including canals, and works constructed and being constructed by private owners,[4] lands for reservoirs for the storage of needful waters, and all necessary appurtenances, and also, where necessary or convenient to said ends and for said uses and purposes, to acquire and hold the stock of corporations, domestic or foreign,[5] owning waters, water rights, canals, waterworks, franchises, concessions or rights. Said board may enter into, and do any acts necessary or proper for the performance of any agreements with the United States[6] or any state, county, district of any kind, public or private corporation, association, firm or individual, or any number of them,[7] for the joint acquisition, construction, leasing ownership, disposition, use, management, maintenance, repair or operation of any rights, works or other property of a kind which might lawfully be acquired or owned by the irrigation district, and may acquire the right to store water in any reservoirs or to carry water through any canal, ditch or conduit not owned or controlled by the district, and may grant to any owner or lessee of the right to the use of any water the right to store such water in any reservoir of the district or to carry such water through any canal, ditch or conduit of the district. Said board may

[1]Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of 1917 (as amended by Stats. 1919, p. 913) provides that the term "employer" as used in the act, shall be construed to include irrigation districts.

[2]For power of district to take immediate possession of right of way in eminent domain proceedings, see Art. I, Sec. 14, of the Constitution, page 10, hereof.

[3]For regulations governing agreements with irrigation districts in adjoining states, see supplementary act of 1917 (Stats. 1917, p. 905).

[4]The procedure before the Railroad Commission for the valuation of the property of a public utility in condemnation proceedings instituted by a district is prescribed in sections 47 and 70 of the Public Utilities Act (as amended by Stats. 1917, p. 261).

[5]Districts are given authority to acquire the stock of any foreign corporation owning a system in a foreign country by Art. IV, Sec. 31, of the Constitution, page 11, hereof.

[6]Authority to enter into agreements with the United States government under the federal reclamation laws is given by Stats. 1917, p. 243 and p. 781. Supplementary powers are also given by Stats. 1907, p. 569, providing for drainage by districts, and Stats. 1913, p. 75, permitting the employment of agricultural experts by districts.

[7]See Art. IV, Sec. 31, of the Constitution, page 11, hereof.

also enter into and do any acts necessary or proper for the performance of any agreement with any district of any kind, public or private corporation, association, firm or individual, or any number of them, for the transfer or delivery to any such district, corporation, association, firm or individual, of any water right or water pumped, stored, appropriated, or otherwise acquired or secured for the use of the irrigation district or for the purpose of exchanging the same for other water or water right or water supply in exchange for water or water right or water supply to be delivered or transferred to said irrigation district by the other party to said agreement.[8] (Stats. 1927, Ch. 24.)

As to liability of district for reorganization expenses, see
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732;
Biggart vs. *Lewis*, 183 Cal. 660.

Irrigation district may sue and be sued.
Boehmer vs. *Big Rock Irr. Dist.*, 117 Cal. 19;
Peters vs. *Union Gap Irr. Dist.* (Wash.), 167 Pac. 1085;
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist. et al.*, 43 Cal. App. 565; 67 Cal. Dec. 403;
Noon vs. *Gem Irr. Dist.*, 205 Fed. 402.

Power of directors to make contracts.
Board of Directors vs. *Peterson* (Ore.), 128 Pac. 837;
Colburn vs. *Wilson* (Idaho), 130 Pac. 381;
Hansen vs. *Kittitas Dist.* (Wash.), 134 Pac. 1083;
Warm Springs Irr. Dist. vs. *Pacific Live Stock Company* (Ore.), 173 Pac. 265.

Mandamus will not issue to compel an irrigation district to construct canals, etc., where it is not shown that it has available funds.
Nelson vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 92.

An irrigation company can obtain right of way to run waste water by an executed oral license.
Imperial Water Company No. 1 vs. *Wores*, 29 Cal. App. 253.

"Property necessary" includes pipeline.
Rialto Irr. Dist. vs. *Brandon*, 103 Cal. 384.

Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
N. P. Ry. Co. vs. *John Day Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 211 Pac. 781;

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[8]The 1927 act amending section 15 also contained the following:
SEC. 2. This act is hereby declared to be an urgency measure within the meaning of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the State of California, and shall take effect immediately.
The following is a statement of facts constituting such urgency:
The people of the State of California, at the general election held in said state on the second day of November, 1926, duly approved and ratified an amendment to section 31 of article IV of the constitution of the State of California, whereby irrigation districts were authorized and empowered, for the purpose of acquiring water and water rights and other property necessary for their uses and purposes, to acquire and hold the stock of corporations owning waters, water rights, canals, water works, franchises or concessions, subject to the same obligations and liabilities as are imposed by law upon all other stockholders in such corporations; that the power of the electors of irrigation districts to authorize, at a special election called therefor, the levy of special assessments, and the power of the board of directors of such districts to levy special assessments authorized at such election, is limited by the provisions of said California irrigation district act to the raising of money to be applied to any of the purposes, now expressed or specified in said act or any act supplementary thereto; that it is necessary to make said act conform to the provisions of section 31 of article IV of the constitution in so far as the same relate to irrigation districts, in order that said districts may be empowered to raise money by special assessments to be applied to the purchase of stock in water corporations for the purposes expressed in said constitutional provision; that it is necessary for the uses and purposes of some of the irrigation districts organized and now existing under the laws of this state, that they should immediately acquire stock in water corporations in order to make water available for the irrigation of lands within their boundaries at the earliest possible moment, and for domestic uses; that unless such water can be acquired and used for said purposes during the irrigation season of 1927, irreparable injury may be suffered by the owners of land situate therein and the inhabitants thereof; that unless this act goes into effect as an emergency measure, it can not take effect until ninety days from and after the adjournment of the present session of this Legislature, and the effective date thereof will be thereby postponed until the month of August or September of this year at which time the flow of the streams of California will be reduced to a minimum and no water will be available for irrigation purposes; that the public peace and safety require that this act shall go into immediate effect.

Citations to section 15 (continued).
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 97;
Crawford vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 73 C. D. 159;
Bottoms vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681;
Kelsey vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 113.

SEC. 15*a*. (Repealed, Stats. 1919, p. 661.)

Dams; conveyances.

SEC. 15*b*. The board of directors of any irrigation district may also construct the necessary dams, reservoirs, and works for the collection of water for said district, and do any and every lawful act necessary to be done, that sufficient water may be furnished to each landowner in said district for irrigation and domestic purposes; *provided*, that where, within irrigation districts mutual water companies have been organized to furnish water to certain specified lands within said districts, the board of directors of such districts are hereby authorized and empowered to contract for the delivery of water for such lands as lie within the boundary of said water companies, through said mutual water companies only. The said board is hereby authorized and empowered to take conveyances, leases, contracts or other assurances for all property acquired by it under the provisions of this act, in the name of such irrigation district, to and for the uses and purposes herein expressed, and to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings, suits at law or in equity necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this act, or to enforce, maintain, protect or preserve any and all rights, privileges and immunities created by this act, or acquired in pursuance thereof. And in all courts, actions, suits or proceedings, the said board may sue, appear and defend in person or by attorneys, and in the name of such irrigation district. (Stats. 1917, p. 758.)

Right to contract with mutual water company to deliver water to district sustained under Idaho statute.
Pioneer Irr. Dist. vs. *Stone* (Idaho), 130 Pac. 382.

Crawford vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 73 C. D. 159.

Rules for use of water.

SEC. 15*c*. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of any irrigation district to establish equitable by-laws, rules and regulations for the distribution and use of water among the owners of said lands, which must be printed in convenient form for distribution in the district. Said board shall have power generally to perform all such acts as shall be necessary to fully carry out the purposes of this act. (Stats. 1917, p. 758.)

General and implied powers.
City of Nampa vs. *Nampa, etc. Dist.* (Idaho), 131 Pac. 8;
Stevens vs. *Melville* (Utah), 175 Pac. 602–4.

Power to make and enforce rules.
Hamp vs. *State* (Wyo.), 118 Pac. 653, 662;
La Mesa Community Ditch vs. *Appelzoeller* (N. Mex.), 140 Pac. 1051.
See also Sec. 18 hereof.

As to right to cut off water because of nonpayment of bills, see, note, 28 A. L. R. 472.

Nelson vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 92.

Change election precincts; lease canals.

SEC. 15*d*. The board of directors, when they deem it advisable for the best interests of the district, and the convenience of the electors thereof, may at any time, but not less than sixty days before an election to be held in the district, change the boundaries of the divisions or election precincts of the district or of both; *provided*, such changes shall be made to keep each division as nearly equal in area and population as may be practicable. Such change of boundaries of the divisions and precincts must be shown on the minutes of the board. The board of directors of any irrigation district now or that may hereafter be organized in the state, shall also have the power, and such board is hereby vested with the authority, to lease the system of canals and works in the district, or any part thereof, whenever such leasing may be for the benefit of the district; *provided*, that when the directors of any irrigation district contemplate the leasing of the canals and works of such district, they shall give notice of such contemplation by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county in which such irrigation district lies, at least three weeks prior to the making of any lease, and such lease shall be made to the highest bidder. But such board shall have the right to reject any and all such bids. Such lease shall in no way interfere with any rights that may have been established by law, at the time such lease is made; *and, further provided*, that the board of directors shall require a good and sufficient bond to secure faithful performance of the lease by the lessees. (Stats. 1917, p. 758.)

Lease or transfer of property.
Byington vs. *Sacramento Valley, etc., Co.*, 170 Cal. 124, 130;
McKim vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 255 Pac. 506.

SEC. 15½. (Renumbered as section 15*d* by Stats. 1917, p. 758.)

Condemnation proceedings.

SEC. 16. In case of condemnation proceedings the board shall proceed, in the name of the district, under the provisions of title seven, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, and all pleadings, proceedings, and process in said title provided shall be applicable to the condemnation proceedings hereunder.[1] (Stats. 1917, p. 759.)

Condemnation, procedure.
Warm Springs Irr. Dist. vs. *Pacific Live Stock Co.* (Ore.), 173 Pac. 265.

Owner estopped to claim subsequent damages for seepage from right of way granted or condemned.
Sternes vs. *Sutter-Butte Canal Co.*, 61 Cal. App. 737.

Directors liable for unauthorized trespass—constitutional procedure must be followed.
Newberry vs. *Evans*, 49 C. A. D. 393.

Power to condemn canals and water rights of irrigation district for more necessary public use, queried.
Colburn vs. *Wilson* (Idaho), 130 Pac. 381.

Showing of necessity.
Rialto Irr. Dist. vs. *Brandon*, 103 Cal. 384.

Taking possession before judgment. Const., Art. I, Sec. 14, page 10, hereof.
Marblehead Land Co. vs. *Superior Court*, 69 Cal. App. 72.

WATER REGULATIONS.

Water regulations.

SEC. 17. The use of all water required for the irrigation of the lands of any district formed under the provisions of this act, or the act of which this is supplementary or amendatory, and for domestic and other incidental and beneficial uses, within such district,[1] together with the rights of way for canals and ditches,[2] sites for reservoirs, and all other property required in fully carrying out the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a public use, subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner prescribed by law. (Stats. 1911, p. 512.)

Apportionment of water.

SEC. 18. It is hereby expressly provided that all waters distributed for irrigation purposes shall be apportioned ratably to each land owner upon the basis of the ratio which the last assessment of such owner for district purposes within said district bears to the whole sum assessed upon the district; and any land owner may assign the right to the whole or any portion of the waters so apportioned to him; *provided*, that when any rates of toll and charges for the use of water are fixed by the board of directors, as provided in section fifty-five of this act, the water for the use of which such rates of toll and charges have been fixed shall be distributed equitably, as may be provided by the board of directors, among those offering to make the required payment therefor; *and provided, further*, that if an irrigation district has contracted to deliver, and is delivering, water to mutual water companies for distribution to territory served thereby, the water shall be apportioned on such a basis as the board of directors shall find to be just and equitable and for the best interests of all parties concerned. (Stats. 1919, p. 661.)

District can not distribute its water outside of its boundaries.
Jennison vs. *Redfield*, 149 Cal. 500;
Glenn-Colusa Irr. Dist. vs. *Paulson*, 48 C. A. D. 460.

Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
Hewitt vs. *S. J. and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 124 Cal. 186;
Merchants, etc. Bank vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 144 Cal. 329;
Jennison vs. *Redfield*, 149 Cal. 500;
Nelson vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 34 C. A. D. 316;
See also Sec. 15c hereof.
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Nelson vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 92.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Irrigation district officers to be elected.

SEC. 19. An election, which shall be known as the general irrigation district election, shall be held in each irrigation district on the first Wednesday in February in each odd-numbered year, at which a successor shall be chosen to each officer whose term will expire in March next thereafter. The person receiving the highest number of votes for each office to be filled at such election shall be elected thereto. The elective officers of an irrigation district shall be as many directors as

[1]See Art. XIV, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, page 10, hereof, declaring use of water a public use. Also, see, "An act regarding irrigation and declaring the same to be a public use," approved May 1, 1911, Stats. 1911, p. 1407.

[2]For power of district to take immediate possession of right of way in eminent domain proceedings, see Art. I, Sec. 14, of the Constitution, page 10, hereof.

there are divisions in the district, and an assessor, a collector and a treasurer; *provided,* that if any two or more offices shall have been consolidated as provided in section 7 or section 27 hereof, only one person shall be elected to fill such consolidated offices. The term of office of each elective officer of an irrigation district shall be four years, except as provided in section 13 of this act and except that the terms of office of the assessor, collector, and treasurer elected at the time of the organization of any district shall expire at the same time as the terms of the directors of the class having the greater number as provided in said section 13, but the expiration of the term of any officer shall not create a vacancy in his office, but he shall hold office until his successor shall have qualified. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 99.)

N. P. Ry. Co. vs. *John Day Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 211 Pac. 781.

Official bonds.

SEC. 19*a*. Within ten days after receiving their certificates of election hereinafter provided for, said officers shall take and subscribe the official oath, and file the same in the office of the board of directors, and execute the bond hereinafter provided for. The assessor shall execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the collector an official bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the district treasurer an official bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; each of said bonds to be approved by the board of directors; *provided,* that the board of directors may, if it shall be deemed advisable, fix the bonds of the treasurer and collector, respectively, to suit the conditions of the district, the maximum amount of the treasurer's bond not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, and the minimum amount thereof not to be less than ten thousand dollars; and the maximum amount of the collector's bond not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, and the minimum amount of the collector's bond not to be less than five thousand dollars. Each member of said board of directors shall execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be approved by the judge of the superior court of said county where such organization was effected, and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder thereof, and filed with the secretary of said board. All official bonds herein provided for shall be in the form prescribed by law for the official bonds of county officers and the premiums thereon may be paid by the district; *provided*, that in case any district organized under this title is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or by the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, each of said officers shall execute a further and additional official bond in such sum as the secretary of the interior may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and the faithful discharge by the district of its duties as fiscal or other agent of the United States under any such appointment or authorization, and any such bond may be sued upon by the United States or any person injured by the failure of such officer or the district to fully, promptly and completely perform their respective duties. (Stats. 1917, p. 760.)

Form and condition of official bond.
Political Code, sections 954, 958.

Vacancy created by failure of officer to qualify.
Political Code, section 996, subdivision 9.

If election be not held.

SEC. 19*b*. If an election is not held as herein provided, then upon the filing of a petition with the secretary of the board of directors of such district, signed by ten per cent of the electors residing within the boundaries of any such irrigation district, requesting that a special election be called for the election of such officers, the directors of such district shall thereupon call a special election thereof for the election of such officers, such election to be held within not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days after the filing of such petition. The officers elected at such special election shall each take office as soon as they shall have been declared elected and shall have qualified. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 99.)

Beginning of term; organization of board.

SEC. 20. At noon of the first Tuesday in March next following their election, except as provided in section fourteen of this act, the officers who shall have been elected at the preceding general irrigation district election shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices. On the first Tuesday in March next following each election, the directors shall meet and organize as a board, elect a president and appoint a secretary, who shall each hold office during the pleasure of the board. (Stats. 1917, p. 761.)

Notice of elections; election officers.

SEC. 21. Fifteen days before any election held under this act, subsequent to the organization of any district, the secretary of the board of directors shall cause notices to be posted in three public places in each election precinct, of the time and place of holding the election, and shall also post a general notice of the same in the office of said board, which shall be established and kept at some fixed place, to be determined by said board, specifying the polling places of each precinct. Prior to the time for posting the notices, the board must appoint for each precinct, from the electors thereof, one inspector, two judges and two clerks, or at their option one inspector, one judge and one clerk, who shall in either case constitute a board of election for such precinct. If the board fail to appoint a board of election, or the members appointed do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of election, the electors of the precinct present at that hour, may appoint the board, or supply the place of an absent member thereof. The board of directors, must, in its order appointing the board of election, designate the house or place within the precinct where the election must be held. (Stats. 1921, p. 860.)

Election may be held on a holiday.
People vs. *Loyalton*, 147 Cal. 774.

Powers and duties of election officers.

SEC. 22. The inspector is chairman of the election board and may administer all oaths required in the process of an election; and appoint judges and clerks, if, during the progress of the election, any judge or clerk cease to act. Any member of the board of election may administer and certify oaths required to be administered during the progress of an

election. Before opening the polls, each member of the board must take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by law. Any electors of the precinct may administer and certify such oath. The polls must be opened at six a.m. on the morning of the election, and be kept open until seven p.m., when the same must be closed; *provided, however,* the board of directors may in the notice of election as provided in section twenty-one of this act provide that the polls shall be open from eight a.m. to four p.m., at which times the polls shall be opened and closed respectively. (Stats. 1921, p. 860.)

Opening and closing polls.
Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365.

Ballots; manner of voting.

SEC. 22*a*. The ballot used at the election shall be provided by the board of directors, and one of the clerks of election shall deliver, to each of the electors, one of the ballots so provided. The ballots shall have printed on them the names of all candidates whose names have been filed as provided in this act, with a voting square behind each name. The names shall be arranged in groups, alphabetically, under the designation of the office for which each person named is a candidate. Where more than one person is to be elected for an office of the same title, the words "Vote for —— (inserting the proper number)" shall be printed under the title of the office. Each elector shall stamp a cross, with a rubber stamp to be provided by the board of directors, in the square behind the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for. (Stats. 1909, p. 1062.)

Form of ballot.
Political Code, section 1197, subdivision 8;
Edes vs. *Haley* (Wash.), 162 Pac. 50.

Nominating petitions.

SEC. 22*b*. Not less than fifteen days before the election, any ten or more electors in the district may file with the board of directors a petition, requesting that certain persons, specified in such petition be placed on the ballot as candidates for the office named in the petition. The names proposed by the various petitions so filed, and no others, shall be printed on the ballots, but there shall be sufficient blank spaces left in which electors may write other names if they so desire. The petitions shall be preserved in the office of the secretary of the district. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 99.)

Voting and counting of votes.

SEC. 23. Voting may commence as soon as the polls are opened, and may be continued during all the time the polls remain opened, and shall be conducted, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of the general election laws of this state. As soon as all the votes are counted, a certificate shall be drawn upon each of the papers containing the poll lists and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each one voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in figures and in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerk, judge, and the inspector. One of said certificates, with the

poll list and the tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector, and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a cord or thread by the inspector, during the counting thereof, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the clerks; and said ballots together with the other of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed by the inspector in the presence of the judges and clerks, and indorsed "Election returns of (naming the precinct) precinct," and be directed to the secretary of the board of directors, and shall be immediately delivered by the inspector, or by some other safe and responsible carrier designated by said inspector, to said secretary, and the ballots shall be kept unopened for at least six months; and if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precinct has not been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the board of directors to open and canvass the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted.

Right of contest of election of officers elected at irrigation district election.
Hertle vs. *Ball* (Idaho), 72 Pac. 953;
(See also Sec. 72, *infra*.)
Huck vs. *Rathjen*, 66 Cal. App. 84.

Canvass of votes.

SEC. 24. No list, tally paper, or certificate returned from any election, shall be set aside or rejected for want of form, if it can be satisfactorily understood. The board of directors must meet at its usual place of meeting on the first Monday after each election to canvass the returns. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the district in which the polls were opened have been received, the board of directors must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all the returns have been received, or until six postponements have been had. The canvass must be made in public and by opening the returns and estimating the vote of the district for each person voted for, and declaring the result thereof.

Canvassing returns and declaring result.
Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365;
Edes vs. *Haley* (Wash), 162 Pac. 50.

Statement of results; vacancies, how filled.

SEC. 25. The secretary of the board of directors must, as soon as the result is declared, enter in the records of such board a statement of such result, which statement must show: (*a*) The whole number of votes cast in the district, and in each division of the district; (*b*) the names of the persons voted for; (*c*) the office to fill which each person was voted for; (*d*) the number of votes given in each precinct to each of such persons; (*e*) the number of votes given in each division for the office of director, and the number of votes given in the district for the offices of assessor, collector, and treasurer. The board of directors must declare elected the persons having the highest number of votes given for each office. The secretary must immediately make out and

deliver to such person a certificate of election, signed by him, and authenticated with the seal of the board.

In case of a vacancy in the office of assessor, collector, or treasurer, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the board of directors; *provided*, that if said board of directors shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment within a period of forty days, then the board of supervisors of the county wherein the office of said board of directors is situated shall make such appointment. In case of a vacancy in the office of director, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors of the county where the office of such board of directors is situated, from the division in which the vacancy occurred. An appointment to fill a vacancy as above provided shall be for the unexpired term of the office in which the vacancy existed. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 99.)

Quinton vs. *Equitable Investment Co.*, 196 Fed. 314;
Drescher vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 191 Cal. 234.

Qualification of director.

SEC. 26. A director shall be a resident and freeholder of the irrigation district and a resident of the division which he is elected to represent. (Stats. 1917, p. 761.)

The acts of an officer, though not qualified for want of residence within the district, will be regarded as valid acts of an officer *de facto*.
Baxter vs. *Vineland Irr. Dist.*, 136 Cal. 185, 193.

As to whether candidate must be eligible at time of election, see
Bergevin vs. *Curtz*, 127 Cal. 86;
Ward vs. *Crowell*, 142 Cal. 587.

Consolidation of offices.

SEC. 27. The board of directors may, in its discretion, consolidate any two or more of the offices of assessor, collector, and treasurer. The order of consolidation must be made at least thirty days prior to general election of the district, and shall take effect at the next succeeding election; *provided*, that the board of directors may, at least thirty days before a general election of the district, where the offices have been consolidated, segregate the same, each office to be filled at such election.

Appointment of deputies by treasurer.

SEC. 27*a*. The treasurer and collector of any irrigation district may appoint as many deputies as may be necessary for the prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, said deputies to hold office at the pleasure of the appointing power. Such appointment must be in writing and filed in the office of the board of directors. Every such deputy shall take and file an oath in the manner required of his principal before assuming the duties of his office. (Stats. 1923, p. 632.)

Deposit of moneys.

SEC. 27*b*. Any money belonging to any irrigation district organized or existing under this act may be deposited by the treasurer or any officer of such district having legal custody of such money in any state or national bank or banks in this state, and said district shall receive such rate of interest therefor, as may be agreed upon by the officer making such deposit and said bank or banks. Such treasurer or other

officer shall require such bank or banks in which such money is deposited to furnish as security for such deposits, bonds of the United States, or of this state or of any county, municipality, school district, or irrigation district within this state that are legal investments for savings banks of this state, the market value of which bonds shall at all times be at least ten per cent in excess of the amount of the deposits secured thereby; or in lieu of such bonds such treasurer or said other officers shall be entitled to take as security for such funds so deposited, depositary bonds duly executed and delivered by a surety company duly authorized to do business in the State of California, which depositary bonds shall be and remain in an amount not less than the amount of the funds so deposited and held in said bank or banks. The cost of such depositary bond or bonds may be borne by the district. Such treasurer or said other officers shall not be responsible for any loss of public moneys resulting from the deposit thereof in banks when made in accordance with the provisions of this section.[1] (Stats. 1927, Ch. 100.)

Directors, election for changing number of.

SEC. 28. In any district the board of directors thereof must, if a petition therefor signed by a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands within said district representing a majority in value of said lands shall have been filed in the office of the board at least seventy days before the next ensuing general irrigation district election, make an order that the number of directors in said district shall be changed to three or five, or that the directors shall be elected by the district at large or by divisions, or that both the number of directors and the method of their election shall be thus changed, as may be requested in said petition; or, the board of directors on its own initiative, by resolution adopted not less than fifty days before the next ensuing general irrigation district election, may, and said board must, if a petition therefor signed by at least five hundred holders of title or evidence of title to lands within said district representing at least twenty per cent in value of the lands within said district shall have been filed in the office of the board at least seventy days before the next ensuing general irrigation district election, submit to the qualified electors of the district at said election the question whether the number of directors in said district shall be changed to three or five, or whether the directors shall be elected by the district at large or by divisions, or whether both the number of directors and the method of their election shall be thus

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[1]Attention is directed to the fact that under the provisions of an act approved May 24, 1927, chapter 740 of the Statutes of 1927, certain regulations are perhaps prescribed relative to the deposit of moneys belonging to irrigation districts.

If the provisions of chapter 740 are effective, in relation to irrigation districts, they would supersede the provisions of section 27*b* of the California Irrigation District Act, in so far as they may conflict, chapter 740 being the later enactment.

However, serious doubt is entertained as to whether chapter 740 covers irrigation districts at all. It will be noted that irrigation districts are not mentioned in the title. The only term used in the title which might possibly embrace irrigation districts is "political subdivision." It is doubtful if an irrigation district is a political subdivision in the sense in which that term is used in the title. (See *Bettencourt* vs. *Industrial Accident Commission*, 175 Cal. 559, in which the statement is made that a reclamation district is not a political subdivision of the state; *County Sanitation District* vs. *Payne*, 197 Cal. 448, suggesting but not deciding that a sanitation district is not a political subdivision; *Huck* vs. *Kathjen*, 66 Cal. App. 84, in which an irrigation district is held not to be a political subdivision of a county, as the term is used in section 1111 of the Code of Civil Procedure; *Tarpey* vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593, in which appears the statement that water storage and similar districts are not political subdivisions of the state.)

changed. If upon the submission of said question at an election as aforesaid, a majority of the electors voting thereon in said district and a majority of the electors voting thereon in each division of a majority of the divisions within said district shall approve the change, or changes, proposed in the proposition submitted, the board of directors shall make an order in accordance with such approval. If an order made by the board of directors as in this section provided shall require a change in the method of electing directors, all directors thereafter elected in said district shall be elected by divisions or by the district at large as may be provided in said order. If such an order shall require a change in the number of directors, the board of directors shall forthwith redivide said district into the number of divisions corresponding to the number of directors specified in said order, and the terms of office of all the directors of the district shall expire on the first Tuesday in March following the next general irrigation district election, and at said election the number of directors designated in said order shall be elected and shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first Tuesday in March next following their election, and shall classify themselves and determine the length of their respective terms in the manner provided in this act in the case of directors elected upon the organization of a district. The provisions of section one of this act regarding evidence of the genuineness of signatures and place of residence of petitioners shall apply to the petitions provided for in this section. If a question is submitted to the electors of a district as in this section provided, it shall be stated on the ballot, and the method of voting thereon shall be, as nearly as practicable in conformity with the provisions of section thirty *e* of this act, and the notice of election shall contain a statement showing what change or changes are proposed in the question thus to be submitted. (Stats. 1923, p. 83.)

Abbey vs. *Board of Directors*, 58 Cal. App. 757.

Recall of officers.

SEC. 28½.[1] The holder of any elective office of any irrigation district may be removed or recalled at any time by the electors; *provided*, he has held his office at least six months. The provisions of this section are intended to apply to officials now in office, as well as to those hereafter elected. The procedure to effect such removal or recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed shall be filed with the secretary of the board of directors of such district, which petition shall be signed by registered voters equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the highest vote cast within such district for candidates for the office, the incumbent of which is sought to be removed, at the last general election in such district at which an incumbent of such office was elected, or, in the case of the removal of the incumbent of an office elected by a subdivision of such district, such petition shall be signed by a like percentage of qualified electors of such subdivision computed upon the total number of votes cast in such subdivision for all candidates for the office, the incumbent of which is sought to be removed, at the last general election in such subdivision at which an incumbent of such office was elected; and said petition shall contain a statement of the

[1] Removal for cause, see section 73, *infra*.

grounds on which the removal or recall is sought, which statement is intended solely for the information of the electors. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in nowise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the precinct, and if within a town having named streets and numbered houses, street and number. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by an elector of the district and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signatures appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed and of a qualified elector of the district. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the secretary of the board shall examine and from the records of registration ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the said certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the date of such certificate, by the filing of additional papers, duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The secretary shall, within ten days after such supplementing papers are filed, make like examination of a supplementing petition, and if a certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, including the supplemental papers, are still insufficient, no action shall be taken thereon; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record; and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same effect. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the secretary shall submit the same to the board of directors without delay, whereupon the board shall forthwith cause a special election to be held within not less than thirty-five nor more than forty days after the date of the order calling such election, to determine whether the voters will recall such officer; *provided*, that if a general election is to occur within sixty days from the date of the order calling for such election, the board may in its discretion postpone the holding of such election to such general election or submit such recall election at any such general election for officers of such district occurring not less than thirty-five days after such order. If a vacancy occur in said office after a recall petition is filed, the election shall nevertheless proceed as in this section provided. One petition is sufficient to propose a removal and election of one or more elective officials. One election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officials. Nominations for any office under such recall election shall be made in the manner prescribed by section twenty-two *b* of this act.

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?" following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate, by stamping a cross (X) his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such

question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election; but no vote shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "No," said incumbent shall continue in said office. If a majority shall vote "Yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The election shall be conducted, canvass of all votes for candidates for said office shall be made and the result declared in like manner as in a regular election within such district. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving the certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law. If the vote at any such recall election shall not recall the officer, no further petition for the recall of such officer shall be filed before the expiration of six months from the date of such first recall election. (Stats. 1911, Extra Session, p. 135.)

This section is constitutional.
Wigley vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 31 Cal. App. 162.

Chambers vs. *Glenn-Colusa Irr. Dist.*, 57 Cal. App. 155.

TITLE TO PROPERTY.

Title to property vests in district.

SEC. 29. The legal title to all property acquired under the provisions of this act shall immediately and by operation of law vest in such irrigation district, and shall be held by such district, in trust for, and is hereby dedicated and set apart to the uses and purposes set forth in this act. And said board is hereby authorized and empowered to hold, use, acquire, manage, occupy and possess said property, as herein provided. The board of directors may determine by resolution duly entered upon their minutes that any property, real or personal, held by such irrigation district is no longer necessary to be retained for the uses and purposes thereof, and may thereafter sell such property; and a conveyance of any property held by an irrigation district, executed by the president and secretary thereof, in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors of such district, when sold for a valuable consideration, shall convey good title to the property so conveyed. (Stats. 1909, p. 1075.)

Hewitt vs. *S. J. and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 124 Cal. 186;
Merchants Bank vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 144 Cal. 329;
Jennison vs. *Redfield*, 149 Cal. 500;
Tulare Irr. Dist. vs. *Collins*, 154 Cal. 440;
(See Secs. 44 and 47.)

Attention is also called to Sec. 1158, Civil Code, which provides, "that deeds or grants conveying to a political corporation or governmental agency real estate or any interest therein or easements thereon, for public purposes shall not be accepted for recordation without the consent of the grantee, evidenced by its resolution of acceptance attached to such deed or grant."

See *Los Angeles H. S. Dist.* vs. *Quinn*, 195 Cal. 377, re acceptance required of high school district.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Estimate of money needed for improvements.

SEC. 30. For the purpose of constructing or purchasing necessary irrigation canals and works, and acquiring the necessary property and rights therefor, and for the purpose of acquiring waters, water rights, reservoirs, reservoir sites, and other property necessary for the purposes of said district, and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this act, or any other act under which said district is or may be authorized to acquire property or construct works, the board of directors of any such district must, as soon after such district has been organized as may be practicable, and also whenever thereafter the board of directors shall find that the construction fund raised by the last previous bond issue is insufficient, or that the construction fund has been exhausted by expenditures herein authorized therefrom and it is necessary to raise additional money for said purposes, estimate and determine the amount of money necessary to be raised. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money necessary to be raised for such purposes, or any of them, said board shall cause such surveys, examinations, drawings and plans to be made as shall furnish the proper basis for said estimate. Said surveys, examinations, drawings and plans, and the estimate based thereon may provide that the works necessary for a completed project shall be constructed progressively during a period of years. In the estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised by the first issue of bonds in any district, the board of directors may include a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all of such bonds for three years or less. All such surveys, examinations, drawings and plans shall be made under the direction of a competent irrigation engineer and shall be certified by him. (Stats. 1919, p. 662.)

Purposes for which bonds may be issued.

Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404;
Stimson vs. *Alessandro Dist.*, 135 Cal. 389;
Leeman vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 140 Cal. 540;
Hooker vs. *East Riverside Dist.*, 38 Cal. App. 615;
Stowell vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 155 Cal. 215;
(See Sec. 61*b*, *infra*.)

Plans and estimate.

Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 503;
Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404;
Hanson vs. *Kittitas Dist.* (Wash.), 134 Pac. 1083;
Board of Directors vs. *Scott* (Wash.), 140 Pac. 391.

Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Tormey vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 53 Cal. App. 559;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732;
Wores vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist. et al.*, 193 Cal. 609;
La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irr. Dist. vs. *Halley*, 197 Cal. 50;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

Report submitted to irrigation district bond commission.

SEC. 30*a*. The board of directors shall then submit a copy of the said estimate and the said engineer's report to the commission authorized by law to approve bonds of irrigation districts for certification as legal investments for savings banks and for the other purposes specified in the act creating said commission. Said commission shall forthwith examine said report and any data in its possession or in the possession of said district and shall make such additional surveys and examinations at the expense of the district as it may deem proper or practicable, and as soon

as practicable thereafter shall make to the board of directors of said district a report which shall contain such matters as, in the judgment of the said commission may be desirable; *provided*, that it may state generally the conclusions of said commission regarding the supply of water available for the project, the nature of the soil proposed to be irrigated as to its fertility and susceptibility to irrigation, the probable amount of water needed for its irrigation and the probable need of drainage, the cost of works, water rights and other property necessary for a complete and satisfactory project, the proper dates of maturity for the bonds proposed to be issued and whether in its opinion it is advisable to proceed with the proposed bond issue. If the estimate of the amount of said bond issue shall have included any amount for the payment of interest on the bonds of such issue, as provided in section thirty of this act, and such estimate for the payment of interest, or any part thereof, is approved by the commission in said report, it shall be lawful for the board of directors, if the issuance of such bonds is thereafter authorized by vote of the electors of the district, to use for the payment of interest on any bonds of such issue so much of the proceeds of the sale of said bonds as may have been approved for that purpose in said report of the commission. (Stats. 1919, p. 662.)

Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

Order determining amount of bonds.

SEC. 30*b*. If after such examination and investigation the said commission shall deem it advisable that the said plans be modified or that the amount of the bonds proposed to be issued be changed, or that certain conditions should be prescribed to insure the success of the project, or that in its opinion it is not advisable to proceed with the proposed bond issue, it shall so state in its report to the board of directors. After receiving said report, or if no report is received within ninety days after the submission of said estimate and engineer's report to said commission, said board of directors, if it shall determine and shall declare by resolution that the proposed plan of works or some modified plan recommended by said commission is satisfactory and that the said project or said modified plan is feasible, shall make an order determining the amount of bonds that should be issued in order to raise the money necessary therefor, and in determining said amount sufficient shall be included to cover the estimated cost of inspection of works in course of construction, as provided for by law; *provided*, that if any district shall issue bonds to carry out any plans approved by said commission as herein provided it shall be unlawful for said district to make any material change in said plans thereafter without the consent of said commission. (Stats. 1921, p. 1108.)

Special election.

SEC. 30*c*. After the making of the order specified in section thirty *b* of this act said board of directors may call a special election, at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district possessing the qualifications prescribed by this act, the question whether or not the bonds of said district in the amount determined in said order of said board shall be issued, and said board must call such an election and submit said

question upon receipt of a petition signed by a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district, representing, also, a majority in value of said lands, or by at least five hundred petitioners, each petitioner to the number of at least five hundred to be an elector residing within the district or a holder of title or evidence of title to lands therein, provided that said petitioners shall include the holders of title or evidence of title to not less than twenty per cent in value of said lands. In determining the value of any lands within an irrigation district and the holders of title or evidence of title to such lands for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of any petition required by this act after the organization of the district, the assessment roll of the district last equalized at the time of the presentation of such petition shall be conclusive evidence, but if no assessment roll of the district has theretofore been equalized, then the county assessment roll of the county within which any lands within the district is situated, which county assessment roll has been last equalized at the time of the presentation of such petition, shall be conclusive evidence of such facts for such land. (Stats. 1919, p. 664.)

Who may sign petition.

Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Irr. Dist., 161 Cal. 345.

Election.

Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365.

Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321.

Notice of election.

SEC. 30*d*. Notice of such election must be given by posting notices in three public places in each election precinct in said district for at least twenty days and also by publication of such notice in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors of such district is required to be kept, once a week for at least three successive weeks. Such notices must specify the time of holding the election, the amount of bonds proposed to be issued; and said election must be held and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with the provisions of this act governing the election of officers; *provided*, that no informalities in conducting such an election shall invalidate the same if the election shall have been otherwise fairly conducted. (Stats. 1917, p. 763.)

Questions on ballot; two-thirds vote.

SEC. 30*e*. At said election questions as to the issuance of bonds may be submitted separately on the same ballot if estimates of the cost of the respective projects have been made and the irrigation district bond commission has reported thereon and the respective propositions have been stated in the notices of the election. At such election the ballots shall contain a general statement of the proposition or propositions to be voted on, including the amount of bonds proposed to be issued for each purpose, but no informality in such statement shall vitiate the election. Each proposition shall be followed by the words "Yes" and "No," on separate lines, with a small inclosed space after each of said words. The electors shall vote for or against any proposition by stamping a cross (×) in the voting space after the word "Yes" or "No" respectively. On the ballot shall be printed the following under the

heading "Instructions to voters": "To vote for a proposition, stamp a cross (×) in the voting space after the word 'Yes' following the proposition. To vote against a proposition, stamp a cross (×) in the voting space after the word 'No' following the proposition." If two-thirds of the votes cast for and against any proposition are for "Yes," the board of directors shall cause bonds in the amount specified in such proposition to be issued; *provided,* that if said election shall have been called after the presentation of a petition therefor as provided in section thirty *c* of this act, the board of directors shall cause bonds in the amount specified in any proposition to be issued if a majority of the votes cast for and against said proposition are for "Yes." If the number of votes for any proposition is less than the number required herein to authorize the issuance of the bonds provided for therein, the result of the vote on said proposition shall be entered of record, but said proposition may be again submitted to the electors of the district at a special election upon the presentation to the board of directors of a petition therefor signed as provided in section thirty *c* of this act. (Stats. 1919, p. 664.)

Sec. 18 of Art. XI of the state Constitution inapplicable.
In re Madera Dist., 92 Cal. 296;
Bliss vs. *Hamilton,* 171 Cal. 123.

Life of bonds; interest; denominations.

SEC. 31. Subject to the provisions of this act, the board of directors shall prescribe the form of the bonds issued by the district and of the interest coupons to be attached thereto. An issue of bonds is hereby defined to be all the bonds issued in accordance with a proposal approved by the electors of the district. Each issue of the bonds of a district shall be numbered consecutively as authorized, and the bonds of each issue shall be numbered consecutively. The board of directors shall fix the date of said bonds, or may divide any issue into two or more divisions and fix different dates for the bonds of each respective division. The date of any bond must be subsequent to the election at which its issuance was authorized and prior to its delivery to a purchaser from the district. The date of issue of any bond authorized under this act or heretofore or hereafter issued in pursuance of this act shall be deemed to be the apparent date of the said bond appearing on the face thereof. Each bond shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of directors of the district, who may be in office at the date of said bond or at any time thereafter prior to the delivery of said bond to the purchaser thereof from the district, and the seal of the district shall be impressed on each bond. The interest coupons shall also bear the signature of the secretary of the board of directors or a facsimile of such signature. The board of directors shall fix the denominations of said bonds, which shall not be less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the board of directors, but the rate shall not exceed six per centum per annum. The interest shall be payable on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year. The board of directors shall also designate the place or places at which said bonds or any of them and the interest thereon shall be payable.[1]

[1]Art. XI, Sec. 13½, of the Constitution, authorizes the payment of bonds and interest in any place within or outside of the United States.

Each issue or each division of any issue of said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States in twenty series as follows, to wit: at the expiration of twenty-one years from the date of any issue or any division of any issue of said bonds, two per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-two years from said date, two per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-three years from said date, three per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-four years from said date, three per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-five years from said date, four per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-six years from said date, four per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-seven years from said date, four per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-eight years from said date, four per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of twenty-nine years from said date, five per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty years from said date, five per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-one years from said date, five per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-two years from said date, five per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-three years from said date, six per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-four years from said date, six per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-five years from said date, six per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-six years from said date, six per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-seven years from said date, seven per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-eight years from said date, seven per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of thirty-nine years from said date, eight per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; at the expiration of forty years from said date, eight per centum of the whole amount of such issue or division; *provided*, that if any bonds are not dated on the first day of January or the first day of July, they shall nevertheless be made payable on the first day of January or the first day of July next preceding the date on which they would become payable according to the foregoing schedule. Bonds of any issue may be made payable at the ends of other periods than are specified herein and the number of series may be more or less than twenty if the number of series and the length of the respective periods at the ends of which the respective amounts of bonds shall be made payable have been specified in the notice of the election at which the issuance of such bonds was authorized, or on the recommendation of the irrigation district bond commission, but in any event the bonds shall all be made payable on the first day of January or the first day of July next preceding the ends of the respective periods specified, unless said bonds are dated on the first day of January or the first day of July, and in no case shall the maturity of any bond be more than forty years from the date thereof, nor shall more than eight per centum of the total amount of any issue or division be made payable in any one year

if the number of series is made more than twenty. Each bond shall be made payable at a given time for its full face value and not for a percentage thereof. (Stats. 1919, p. 665.)

Date of maturity of bonds and time of payment of interest.
Central Irr. Dist. vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
Stowell vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 155 Cal. 215;
Board of Directors vs. *Peterson* (Ore.), 128 Pac. 837.

Date of issue, signature of secretary, etc.
Wright vs. *East Riverside District*, 138 Fed. 313;
Hooker vs. *East Riverside District*, 38 Cal. App. 615.

Negotiability of bonds.
Farwell vs. *S. J. and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 49 Cal. App. 167.

Redemption of bonds.
See section 52, *infra*.

Taxpayer's suit.
Sechrist vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 129 Cal 640;
Henry vs. *Vineland Irr. Dist.*, 140 Cal. 376.
See also section 69, *infra*.

Validity of bonds in hands of bona fide holders.
Stimson vs. *Alessandro Dist.*, 135 Cal. 389;
Baxter vs. *Vineland Dist.*, 136 Cal. 185;
Haese vs. *Heitzeg*, 159 Cal. 569;
Ham vs. *Grapeland Dist.* 172 Cal. 611;
Tulare Dist. vs. *Shepard*, 185 U. S. 1.

Turner vs. *Rosbury Irr. Dist.* (Idaho), 198 Pac. 465.

Sale of bonds.

SEC. 32. The board may sell said bonds from time to time in such quantities as may be necessary and most advantageous to raise money for the construction of said canals and works, the acquisition of said property and rights, or the acquisition of any water or water rights, and otherwise to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act. Before making any sale the board shall, at a meeting, by resolution, declare its intention to sell a specified amount of the bonds, and the day and hour and place of such sale, and shall cause such resolution to be entered in the minutes, and notice of the sale to be given, by publication thereof at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors is located and in any other newspaper at its discretion. The notice shall state that sealed proposals will be received by the board at their office, for the purchase of bonds, till the day and hour named in the resolution. At the time appointed the board shall open the proposals and award the purchase of the bonds or any portion or portions thereof to the highest responsible bidder or bidders; *provided, however*, that they may reject any or all bids; *and provided, further,* that no proposal shall be accepted which is not accompanied by a certified check for such reasonable percentage of the amount of the bid as shall be determined by the board of directors, but in no event less than two per cent of the amount thereof to apply on the purchase price of the bonds, the amount of which check shall be forfeited if after the acceptance of the proposal the bidder shall refuse to accept said bonds and complete his purchase thereof on the conditions stated in his proposal. In case no award is made, the board thereafter may either readvertise said bonds or any part thereof for sale or sell the same or any part thereof at private sale but no sale

of said bonds at private sale shall be valid unless approved by the California bond certification commission. (Stats. 1921, p. 1108.)

Leeman vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 140 Cal. 540;
Stimson vs. *Alessandro Irr. Dist.*, 135 Cal. 389;
Kinkade vs. *Witherop* (Wash.), 69 Pac. 399;
Wyman vs. *Searle* (Nebr.), 128 N. W. 801.

Funding or refunding bonds.

SEC. 32*a*. The board of directors of any irrigation district organized and existing under or subject to the provisions of this act may, by a majority vote of the members of the board, submit to the electors of the irrigation district at any election, the proposition of the issuance of new bonds for the purpose of funding or refunding any or all bonds of such district outstanding at the time of such election.

Such election shall be held and the result thereof determined and declared substantially in the same manner, and the vote required for the authorization of such bonds shall be the same as provided by this act for the issuance of other bonds of such districts.

Such funding or refunding bonds shall be issued in substantially the manner and in the form required by this act for the issuance of other bonds of irrigation districts, and the provisions of this act, and of the act creating the California bond certification commission, concerning the authorization, certification, issuance and sale of bonds of irrigation districts, shall be applicable to funding or refunding bonds; *provided, however*, that the maturities of said funding or refunding bonds shall be fixed by the board of directors of said district, subject to the approval of the California bond certification commission, but in no case shall the maturity of any such bonds be more than forty years from the date thereof. Such funding or refunding bonds may be sold from time to time in the same manner as other bonds of the district, or, if the directors of the district and the holders of any outstanding bonds so elect, any such funding or refunding bonds may be exchanged for any outstanding bonds. Any such outstanding bonds so funded or refunded or exchanged shall be immediately canceled by the board of directors. (Stats. 1923, p. 628.)

See *City of Long Beach* vs. *Lisenby*, 180 Cal. 52, re definition of "refunding bonds."

Election on sale of bonds for less than par.

SEC. 32½. If any irrigation district bonds have been authorized before the time when this section shall go into effect but have not been sold and the board of directors of said district deems it desirable that said board be authorized to sell said bonds for less than the par value thereof, said board may call a special election to submit to the voters of the district said proposition. Such election shall be held and notice thereof shall be given in the same manner as is provided in the case of special elections to authorize the issuance of bonds in irrigation districts. The proposition shall be stated in substantially the following form: "Shall the board of directors of _____ (insert the name) irrigation district be authorized to sell bonds of the district for less than the par value thereof?" followed by the words "Yes" and "No," as provided in section thirty hereof. If at least two-thirds of the legal votes cast at such election are for "Yes," then the board of directors

may sell any bonds authorized by said district before this section shall take effect to the highest responsible bidder, or bidders, as is provided in the foregoing section. If less than two-thirds of the legal votes cast at such election shall be for "yes" the result shall be entered of record. (Stats. 1913, p. 1000.)

Paid by annual assessment.

SEC. 33. Said bonds and the interest thereon shall be paid from revenue derived from an annual assessment upon the land within the district; and all the land within the district shall be and remain liable to be assessed for such payments as hereinafter provided. (Stats. 1917, p. 764.)

Procedure for enforcement of lien.

Nevada National Bank vs. *Poso Irr. Dist.*, 140 Cal. 344;
Boskowitz vs. *Thompson*, 144 Cal. 724;
Herring vs. *Modesto Dist.*, 95 Fed. 705;
Perkins vs. *People* (Colo.), 147 Pac. 356;
Henrylyn Irr. Dist. vs. *Thomas* (Colo.), 173 Pac. 541;
Henrylyn Irr. Dist. vs. *Thomas* (Colo.), 181 Pac. 979, 980;
Rialto Irr. Dist. vs. *Stowell*, 246 Fed. 294;
Norris vs. *Montezuma Irr. Dist.*, 248 Fed. 369;
Gas Securities Co. vs. *Antero and Lost Park Reservoir Co.*, 259 Fed. 423.

Suit by bondholders to enforce payment.

Quinton vs. *Equitable Investment Co.*, 196 Fed. 314.

The assessments, not the bonds, are a lien on the land.

Clark vs. *Demers* (Mont.), 254 Pac. 162;
Kollock vs. *Barnard* (Ore.), 242 Pac. 847.

Farwell vs. *San Jacinto, etc., Irr. Dist.*, 49 Cal. App. 167.

ASSESSMENT FOR COMPLETION OF WORKS.

Assessment to complete works; notice of election; ballots.

SEC. 34. In case the money raised by the sale of bonds issued be insufficient, or in case the bonds be unavailable for the completion of the plan of canal and works adopted, and the acquisition of the necessary property, waters and water rights therefor, and additional bonds be not voted, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to provide for the completion of said plan, and the acquisition of such necessary property, waters and water rights, by levy of assessments therefor; *provided, however,* that such levy of assessments shall not be made except first an estimate of the amount required for such purposes has been made by said board, and the question as to the making of said levy submitted to a vote of the electors of the district. Before such question is submitted the order of submission shall be entered in the minutes of the board, stating the amount to be levied and the purpose therefor, and if submitted at a special election said order shall, in addition, fix the day of election. Notice of such election must be given by posting notices in three public places in each election precinct in said district for at least twenty days, and also by publication of such notice in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors of such district is required to be kept once a week for at least three successive weeks. Such notices must specify the time of holding the election, and the amount of assessment proposed to be levied. Said election must be held and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with

the provisions of this act governing the election of officers; *provided*, that no informalities in conducting such an election shall invalidate the same, if the election shall have been otherwise fairly conducted. At such election the ballots shall contain the words "Assessment—Yes", or "Assessment—No", or words equivalent thereto. If a majority of the votes cast are "Assessment—Yes", the board of directors shall cause an assessment in the amount named in the order of submission to be levied; if a majority of the votes cast are "Assessment—No", the result of such election shall be so declared and entered of record. (Stats. 1911, p. 514.)

Cooper vs. *Miller*, 113 Cal. 238;
Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Dist., 161 Cal. 345;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
Corson vs. *Crocker*, 31 Cal. App. 626;
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732.

DUTIES OF THE ASSESSOR.

Duty of assessor; improvements exempt.

SEC. 35. The assessor must, between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in June, in each year, assess all real estate in the district, to the persons who own, claim or have possession or control thereof, at its full cash value, as follows: He must prepare an assessment book[1] with appropriate headings, in which must be listed all such property within the district, in which must be specified, in separate columns, under the apropriate head: (1) the name of the person to whom the property is assessed, if the name is not known to the assessor, the property shall be assessed to "unknown owners"; (2) land by township, range, section or fractional section, and when such land is not congressional division or subdivision, by metes and bounds, or other description sufficient to identify it, giving an estimate of the number of acres and locality; (3) city and town lots, naming the city or town and the number and block, according to the system of numbering in such city or town; (4) the cash value of real estate, other than city or town lots; (5) the cash value of city and town lots; (6) the total value of all property assessed; (7) the total value of all property after equalization by the board of directors; (8) such other things as the board of directors may require. Improvements on any lands or town lots within such districts shall be exempt from taxation for any of the purposes mentioned in this act. Any property which may have escaped the payment of any assessment for any year, shall, in addition to the assessment for the then current year, be assessed for such year with the same effect and with the same penalties as are provided for in such current year. The term improvements as used in this section includes trees, vines, alfalfa and all growing crops and all buildings and structures of whatever class or description erected or being erected upon said lands or city or town lots. (Stats. 1917, p. 764.)

Property of city exempt from assessment when devoted to a public use, otherwise not.
City of Fresno vs. *Fresno Irr. Dist.*, 72 Cal. App. 503.

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[1]Pol. C., Sec. 3653, provides that, upon written request, the county assessor must furnish the district with a certified copy of the assessment book, so far as it pertains to property within the district.

Citations to section 35 (continued).
Cooper vs. *Miller*, 113 Cal. 238;
Escondido H. S. Dist. vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 130 Cal. 128;
Best vs. *Wohlford*, 144 Cal. 733;
W. U. Tel. Co. vs. *Modesto Irr. Dist.*, 149 Cal. 662;
Best vs. *Wohlford*, 153 Cal. 17;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
Corson vs. *Croeker*, 31 Cal. App. 626;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Wores vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 193 Cal. 609.

Assessor's deputies.

SEC. 36. The board of directors must allow the assessor as many deputies, to be appointed by him, as will, in the judgment of the board, enable him to complete the assessment within the time herein prescribed. The board must fix the compensation of such deputies, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the district. The compensation must not exceed five dollars per day for each deputy, for the time actually engaged, nor must any allowance be made but for work done between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in August in each year.

Time for completion of assessment book; time for equalizing assessments.

SEC. 37. On or before the first Monday in August in each year, the assessor must complete his assessment book, and deliver it to the secretary of the board, who must immediately give notice thereof, and of the time the board of directors, acting as a board of equalization, will meet to equalize assessments, by publication in a newspaper published in each of the counties comprising the district. The time fixed for the meeting shall not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the first publication of the notice; and in the meantime the assessment book must remain in the office of the secretary for the inspection of all persons interested.

Lahman vs. *Hatch*, 124 Cal. 1;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
N. P. Ry. Co. vs. *John Day Irr. Dist.* (Oregon), 211 Pac. 781, 789;
Wores vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 193 Cal. 609;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENT.

Hearings on objections to assessments.

SEC. 38. Upon the day specified in the notice required by the preceding section for the meeting, the board of directors, which is hereby constituted a board of equalization for that purpose, shall meet and continue in session from time to time, as long as may be necessary, not to exceed ten days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear and determine such objections to the valuation and assessment as may come before them; and the board may change the valuation as may be just. The secretary of the board shall be present during its sessions, and note all changes made in the valuation of property, and in the names of the persons whose property is assessed; and within ten days after the close of the session he shall have the total values, as finally equalized by the board, extended into columns and added.

Lahman vs. *Hatch*, 124 Cal. 1;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Assessment for interest, principal, rentals, etc.

SEC. 39. The board of directors shall then, within fifteen days after the close of its session as a board of equalization, levy an assessment upon the lands within the district in an amount sufficient to raise the interest due or that will become due on all outstanding bonds of the district on the first day of the next ensuing January and the first day of the next ensuing July, or that the board of directors believes will become due on either or both of said dates, on bonds authorized but not sold; also sufficient to pay the principal of all bonds of the district that have matured or that will mature before the close of the next ensuing calendar year; also sufficient to pay in full all sums due or that will become due from the district before the close of the next ensuing calendar year on account of rentals, or charges for lands, water, water rights or other property acquired by said district under lease or contract; also sufficient to pay in full all sums due or that will become due from the district, before the close of the next ensuing calendar year on account of contracts entered into by the district for power or fuel used or to be used for the pumping of water for the irrigation of land within the district; *provided*, the payment of the cost of such power or fuel has not been provided for by the levying of tolls or charges for the use of water or otherwise also sufficient to pay in full the amount of all unpaid warrants of the district issued in accordance with this act and the amount of any other contracts or obligations of the district which shall have been reduced to judgment; also sufficient to raise such amount not exceeding two per centum of the aggregate value of the lands within the district according to the latest duly equalized assessment roll thereof, as the board of directors shall determine may be needed to be raised by assessment for any of the purposes of this act. The board of directors may also include in any annual assessment such an amount as it may deem proper, not exceeding one per centum of the total assessed value of the land in the district, to be apportioned to the bond fund and to be used as provided in section 52 of this act, for the redemption of immatured bonds of the district or for the creation of a sinking fund to pay any of such bonds as they become due; *provided, however*, that notwithstanding any provision of this act or any act amendatory hereof, or supplementary hereto, the board of directors may in lieu, either in whole or in part, of levying the annual assessment for the payment of interest on or principal of bonds, or for any other purposes of this act, use any income or revenue of the district derived from the sale of electric power or from the sale or lease of water or the use of water for power purposes. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 25.)

Assessments on *ad valorem* basis constitutional.
In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296.

Payment under protest.
Decker vs. *Perry*, 4 Cal. Unrep. 488.

"Outstanding bonds" defined.
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334, 356.

Cooper vs. *Miller*, 113 Cal. 238;
Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404;

Citations to section 39 (continued).
Lahman vs. *Hatch*, 124 Cal. 1;
Escondido H. S. Dist. vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 130 Cal. 128;
Baxter vs. *Vineland Irr. Dist.*, 136 Cal. 185;
Boskowitz vs. *Thompson*, 144 Cal. 724;
Nevada National Bank vs. *Poso Dist.*, 149 Cal. 662;
Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Dist., 161 Cal. 345;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
Hewel vs. *Hogan*, 3 Cal. App. 248;
Nevada National Bank vs. *Supervisors*, 5 Cal. App. 638;
Corson vs. *Crocker*, 31 Cal. App. 626;
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Board of Supervisors vs. *Thompson*, 122 Fed. 860;
Marra vs. *S. J. and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 131 Fed. 780;
Eberhard vs. *Canon* (Colo.), 157 Pac. 189;
Rio Grande, etc., Co. vs. *Orchard Mesa Dist.* (Colo.), 171 Pac. 367;
Borce vs. *Posco Irr. Dist.*, 36 Cal. App. Dec. 199;
Nelson vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 92;
Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
McDonough vs. *Cooper*, 179 Cal. 384;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681;
People vs. *Honey Lake Valley Irr. Dist.*, 49 C. A. D. 830;
Noble vs. *Yancey* (Ore.), 241 Pac. 335;
Willard et al. vs. *Glenn-Colusa Irr. Dist.*, 74 C. D. 211.

Duty of secretary.

SEC. 39*a*. The secretary of the board must compute and enter in a separate column of the assessment book the respective sums in dollars and cents to be paid as an assessment on the property therein enumerated. When collected, the assessment shall be paid into the district treasury and be apportioned to the several proper funds. (Stats. 1917, p. 765.)

McDonough vs. *Cooper*, 179 Cal. 384.

Neglect to make assessment.

SEC. 39*b*. If as the result of the neglect or refusal of the board of directors to cause such assessment and levies to be made as in this act provided, then the duly equalized assessment made by the county assessor of the county or each of the respective counties in which the district is situated shall be the basis of assessment for the district, and the board of supervisors of the county in which the office of the board of directors of said district is situated shall cause an assessment roll of said district to be prepared, and shall make the levy required by this act, in the same manner and with like effect as if the same had been made by said board of directors and all expenses incident thereto shall be borne by such district and may be collected by suit at law, which shall be commenced by the district attorney of the county whose board of supervisors caused said assessment roll to be prepared, unless the amount of such expenses shall be paid within sixty days from the time when proper demand shall have been made therefor. In case of the neglect or refusal of the collector or treasurer of any irrigation district to perform the duties imposed by law, then the tax collector and the treasurer of the county in which the office of the board of directors of such district is situated must respectively perform such duties and shall be accountable therefor upon their official bonds; but, in case any county tax collector shall collect any assessment for any irrigation district, he shall pay the same to the county treasurer, who shall place such money in special fund to the credit of the district and shall disburse the same to the proper persons for the purposes for which such assessments have been levied and shall not pay any part thereof to the treasurer of said district until said county treasurer shall be satisfied that all of the valid obligations for which such assessments were levied

and for which payment has been demanded have been paid. (Stats. 1917, p. 765.)

Duty of district attorney.

SEC. 39*c*. It shall be the duty of the district attorney of each county in which the office of any irrigation district is located to ascertain each year whether the duties relating to the levying and collection of assessments, as in this act provided, have been performed, and if he shall learn that the board of directors or any official of any such irrigation district has neglected or refused to perform any such duty, said district attorney shall so notify the board of supervisors or the county official required by this act to perform such duty in such case, and, unless such board of supervisors or such county official shall proceed to the performance of such duty within thirty days after the receipt of such notice the district attorney shall take such action in court as may be necessary to compel the performance of such duty, and said district attorney shall give such notice to other officials, and shall take such action, as may be necessary to secure the performance in their proper sequence of the other duties relating to the levying and collection of assessments, as in this act provided, that for the enforcement of the levying and collection of any assessment hereafter required to be levied and collected for the payment of any debt hereafter incurred, in case complaint shall be made to the attorney general of the State of California that the district attorney of any county has not performed any duty devolving upon him by the provisions of this section, or that he is not proceeding with due diligence or in the proper manner in the performance of any such duty, the attorney general shall make an investigation, and if it shall be found that such charge or charges are true, said attorney general shall take such measures as may be necessary to enforce the performance of the duties relating to the levying and collection of assessments, as in this act provided. (Stats. 1917, p. 766.)

Marra vs. *S. J. and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 131 Fed. 780.

Extension of time.

SEC. 39*d*. If as the result of the neglect or refusal of any official or officials to perform any duty relating to the levying and collection of assessments, as in this act provided, it shall be impossible for such duty to be performed within the time required and such duty shall subsequently be performed, then the time within which all duties consequent upon the performance of such duty shall be performed shall be extended so as to allow the elapsing of the intervals required by this act to elapse between the performance of such duties, and the assessments herein provided for shall not become delinquent for at least thirty days after the first publication of the notice that such assessments are due and payable, as provided in section forty-one of this act. (Stats. 1917, p. 767.)

Assessment of land omitted.

SEC. 39*e*. In the event any land within said district subject to assessment for the purposes of the district has not been assessed by the county assessor or does not appear upon the county assessment roll adopted by said board of supervisors as the basis of assessment for the district, the

land so omitted belonging to any person, association, corporation, or municipality shall be forthwith assessed by the county assessor upon an order of the board of supervisors and a description of the property so omitted shall be written in the roll prepared for the purpose of district assessments. In such case, before any assessment is levied, the board of supervisors must meet and equalize said assessment with that of the assessment of other lands in said district. The same notice shall be given by the board of supervisors of such meeting for purpose of equalizing the assessment to be made as herein directed as is provided in this act to be given by the board of directors of an irrigation district when the said board is to meet for the purpose of equalizing assessments. All the powers and duties respecting the collection of all assessment on possession of, claim to, or right to the possession of land now provided in sections three thousand eight hundred twenty, three thousand eight hundred twenty-one, three thousand eight hundred twenty-two, three thousand eight hundred twenty-three, three thousand eight hundred twenty-four, three thousand eight hundred twenty-five and three thousand eight hundred twenty-nine of the Political Code, as regards county assessors shall apply, so far as applicable to irrigation district assessors. (Stats. 1917, p. 767.)

Unpaid tolls part of assessment.

SEC. 39*f*. Whenever any tolls and charges for the use of water and other public uses provided for by this act have been fixed by the board of directors, it shall be lawful to make the same payable in advance. In case any tolls or charges remain unpaid at the time specified for the delivery of the assessment book to the collector of the district, the amount due for such tolls and charges, may be added to and become a part of the annual assessment levied upon the land upon which the water for which such tolls and charges are unpaid was used and upon the lands subject to tolls and charges for other public uses, and shall constitute a lien on said land, and if such assessment is divided and made payable in two installments such unpaid tolls and charges may be added to and become a part of the first installment of said assessment. (Stats. 1925, p. 501.)

Willard et al. vs. *Glenn-Colusa Irr. Dist.*, 74 C. D. 211.

Assessment becomes a lien, when.

SEC. 40. The assessment upon land is a lien against the property assessed from and after the first Monday in March for any year. (Stats. 1917, p. 768.)

Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94.

Assessments may be refunded, when.

SEC. 40*a*. In case the board of directors of any irrigation district shall find that any property has been assessed in any year more than once or has been assessed by reason of a clerical error for more than its full cash value, or computed on an excessive acreage, or that any property assessed was not in the district when so assessed, the board may authorize the collector to cancel or modify such assessment, as may be proper, and in case of any such change in any assessment, the secretary shall credit the collector with the amount of said assessment if it is canceled, or the amount by what it is reduced if it is modified.

Any assessments, penalties or costs thereon, or portions thereof, provided for by this act, heretofore or hereafter paid more than once, or heretofore or hereafter erroneously, or illegally collected, may by order of the board of directors be refunded by the district treasurer.

No order for the refund of assessments, penalties or costs under this section shall be made except upon a verified claim therefor verified by the person who has paid said assessments, penalties or costs, or by his guardian, or in case of his death, by his executor or administrator, which said claim must be filed within one year after the making of the payment sought to be refunded. (Stats. 1923, p. 632.)

Notice that assessments are due; when delinquent.

SEC. 41. On or before the first day of November, the secretary must deliver the assessment book to the collector of the district, who shall within twenty days publish a notice in a newspaper published in each county in which any portion of the district may lie, that said assessments are due and payable and will become delinquent at six o'clock p.m. on the last Monday of December next thereafter,[1] and that unless paid prior thereto ten per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and also the time and place at which payment of assessments may be made, which notice shall be published for the period of two weeks. The collector must attend at the time and place specified in the notice to receive assessments, which must be paid in gold and silver coin; he must mark the date of payment of any assessment in the assessment book, opposite the name of the person paying and give a receipt to such person, specifying the amount of the assessment and the amount paid, with the description of the property assessed. On the last Monday in December at six o'clock p.m. of each year,[1] all unpaid assessments are delinquent and thereafter the collector must collect thereon, for the use of the district, an addition of ten per cent. (Stats. 1913, p. 1002.)

San Diego vs. *Linda Vista Dist.*, 108 Cal. 189;
Perry vs. *Otay Irr. Dist.*, 127 Cal. 565;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682;
Corson vs. *Crocker*, 31 Cal. App. 626;
Holland vs. *Avondale Dist.* (Idaho), 166 Pac. 259;
Farwell vs. *San Jacinto etc. Irr. Dist.*, 49 Cal. App. 167.

Suit against delinquent, to collect assessment.

SEC. 41*a*. The board of directors may at any time after any assessment has become delinquent direct the collector not to proceed with the sale of any property on the delinquent list, but to bring suit against the delinquent in the proper court in the name of the district to enforce such collection. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to pleadings, proofs, trials, and pleas are hereby made applicable to the proceedings herein provided for, and in such suit the district may recover the amount of said assessment together with the penalties and interests, provided in this act, and costs of suit. (Stats. 1915, p. 1368.)

Irrigation district assessment is an assessment for benefits.
San Diego vs. *Linda Vista Irr. Dist.*, 108 Cal. 189.

As to enforcement of collection by suit against delinquent, *see*
Atchison T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. *Reclamation Dist.*, 173 Cal. 91.

[1]If provision has been made for the payment of assessments in two installments, one-half becomes delinquent at the above time and one-half at 6 p.m. on the last Monday of June next thereafter. See section 41*c*, *infra*.

SEC. 41*b*. (No section this number.)

Assessments payable in installments.

SEC. 41*c*. The board of directors may, whenever they shall so determine, and must upon a petition in writing, signed by a majority of the assessment payers within the district, pass a resolution providing that thereafter all assessments, except special assessments provided for by section 34 of this act, shall be payable in two installments, and in said resolution shall specify when such payments may be made, and the percentage of said assessments to be paid in each installment. Such resolution must be passed before the first Monday in August, and can not be rescinded to take effect during any year after the first Monday of March in that year. Whenever the board of directors have so determined, thereafter the first installment of the assessment levied shall become delinquent at six o'clock p.m. on the last Monday of December, and the second installment thereof shall become delinquent at six o'clock p.m. on the last Monday of June next thereafter; *provided,* that where an assessment has been levied as provided in section 34 of this act the whole of such assessment shall become delinquent on the last Monday in December. When provision is made, as herein provided, for the payment of said assessments in two installments, the publication of the delinquent list provided for in this act, shall not be made before the first day of July, but must be made on or before the first day of August, and except as otherwise in this section provided all the provisions of this act relative to the assessment, payment and collection of assessments, notice of assessments, publication of delinquent list, and sale for delinquent assessment, and all other provisions relative to such assessments shall be applicable.[1] (Stats. 1927, Ch. 373.)

PUBLICATION OF DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Delinquent list; day of sale.

SEC. 42. On or before the first day of February, the collector must publish the delinquent list,[2] which must contain the names of the persons and a description of the property delinquent, and the amount of the assessments and costs due opposite each name and description. He must append to and publish with the delinquent list a notice, that unless the assessments delinquent, together with costs and percentage, are paid, the real property upon which such assessments are a lien will be sold at public auction. The publication must be made once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the property delinquent is situated; *provided,* that if any property assessed to the same person or corporation shall lie in more than one county, then such publication may be made in any county in which any portion of such property may lie. The publication must

[1]The 1927 act, adding section 41*c*, also contained the following:

SEC. 2. That certain act entitled "An act to permit boards of directors of irrigation districts organized or existing under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition or construction thereby of works for the irrigation of the lands embraced within such districts, and also to provide for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes,' approved March 31, 1897; to provide for the payment in two installments of the assessments levied under and in accordance with the provisions of said act," approved March 19, 1909, is hereby repealed.

[2]If provision has been made for the payment of assessments in two installments, publication of the delinquent list shall not be made before the first day of July, but must be made on or before the first day of August. See section 41*c*, *infra*.

designate the time and place of sale. The time of sale must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight days from the first publication, and the place must be at some point designated by the collector, within the district; *provided, however*, that if there should occur any error in the publication of the sale of the delinquent property, which might invalidate a sale made thereunder, and such error is discovered prior to sale thereunder the collector shall at once republish the sale of the property affected by such error, making such republication conform to the provisions of this law, and the time of sale designated in such republication must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight days from the first republication; and the place of sale must be at some point designated by the collector within the district, and stated in such republication.

Best vs. *Wohlford*, 153 Cal. 17;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682–96.

SALE FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Sale of property for delinquent taxes.

SEC. 43. The collector must collect, in addition to the assessments due on the delinquent list, and ten per cent added, fifty cents on each lot, piece or tract of land separately assessed. On the day fixed for the sale, or some subsequent day to which he may have postponed it, of which he must give notice, the collector, between the hours of ten a.m. and three o'clock p.m., must commence the sale of the property advertised, commencing at the head of the list and continuing alphabetically, or in the numerical order of the lots or blocks, until completed. He may postpone the day of commencing the sales, or the sale, from day to day, but the sale must be completed within three weeks from the day first fixed; *provided*, that if any sale or sales shall be stayed by legal proceedings, the time of the continuance of such proceedings is not part of the time limited for making such sale or sales; *and provided, further*, that in any district where the validity of any assessment shall be in litigation at the time this act shall take effect, the sale of any property, whether it be involved in such litigation or not, may be postponed for a time not to exceed four months. (Stats. 1913, p. 1003.)

Woodruff vs. *Perry*, 103 Cal. 611;
Baxter vs. Vineland Irr. Dist., 136 Cal. 185–193;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682;
Corson vs. *Crocker*, 31 Cal. App. 626;
Young vs. *Patterson*, 9 Cal. App. 459.

Rights of owner of realty; resale in default of payment; district may purchase.

SEC. 44. The owner or person in possession of any real estate offered for sale for assessments due thereon may designate, in writing, to the collector, prior to the sale, what portion of the property he wishes sold, if less than the whole; but if the owner or possessor does not, then the collector may designate it and the person who will take the least quantity of the land, or in case an undivided interest is assessed, then the smallest portion of the interest, and pay the assessments and costs due, including two dollars for the duplicate certificate of sale, is the purchaser. If the purchaser does not pay the assessments and costs before ten o'clock a.m. the following day, the property on the next sale day must be resold for the assessments and costs. But in case there is no purchaser in good faith for the same on the first day that the property

is offered for sale, then, when the property is offered thereafter for sale, and there is no purchaser in good faith for the same, the whole amount of the property assessed shall be struck off to the irrigation district within which such lands are situated, as the purchaser, and the duplicate certificate delivered to the treasurer of the district, and filed by him in his office. No charge shall be made for the duplicate certificate where the district is the purchaser, and, in such case, the collector shall make an entry, "sold to the district" and he shall be credited with the amount thereof in his settlement. An irrigation district as a purchaser at such sale, shall be entitled to the same rights as a private purchaser, and the district as such purchaser may sell, assign and transfer such certificate of sale for a consideration of not less than the amount of the assessment, penalties and costs. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 101.)

Designation of least quantity, etc.

Best vs. *Wohlford,* 153 Cal. 17–20.

Priority of tax liens.

Nevada National Bank vs. *Poso Dist.,* 140 Cal. 344;
Henrylyn Irr. Dist. vs. *Patterson* (Colo.), 176 Pac. 493;
(Political Code, section 3787; Sec. 48, *infra.*)

Certificate of sale.

SEC. 45. After receiving the amount of assessments and costs, the collector must make out in duplicate a certificate, dated on the day of sale, stating (when known) the name of the person assessed, a description of the land sold, the amount paid therefor, that it was sold for assessments, giving the amount and year of the assessment, and specifying the time when the purchaser will be entitled to a deed. The certificate must be signed by the collector, and one copy delivered to the purchaser, and the other filed in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the land is situated.

Wilson vs. *Carter,* 117 Cal. 53;
Best vs. *Wohlford,* 153 Cal. 17;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper,* 30 Cal. App. 682;
Corson vs. *Crocker,* 31 Cal. App. 626;
McDonough vs. *Cooper,* 179 Cal. 384;
(See section 48, *infra.*)

Record book of property sold for assessments.

SEC. 46. The collector, before delivering any certificate, must in a book enter a description of the land sold, corresponding with the description in the certificate, the date of the sale, purchasers' names, and amount paid, regularly number the description on the margin of the book, and put a corresponding number on each certificate. Such book must be open to public inspection, without fee, during office hours, when not in actual use. On filing the certificate with such county recorder the lien of the assessments vests with the purchaser, and is only divested by the payment to him, or to the collector for his use, of the purchase money, and a penalty of one and one-half per cent per month from the dates of sale until redemption. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 76.)

REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Redemption of property.

SEC. 47. A redemption of the property sold may be made by the owner or any party in interest, within three years from the date of purchase, or at any time thereafter before a deed has been made and

delivered. Redemption must be made in gold or silver coin, as provided for the collection of state and county taxes, and when made to the collector he must credit the amount paid to the purchaser or his assignees. In each report the collector makes to the board of directors, he must name the persons entitled to redemption money, and the amount due each. On receiving the certificate of sale, the county recorder must file it and make an entry in a book similar to that required of the collector. On the presentation of the receipt of the person named in the certificate, or of the collector for his use, of the total amount of the redemption money, the recorder must mark the word "redeemed," the date, and by whom redeemed, on the certificate and on the margin of the book where the entry of the certificate is made. If the property is not redeemed within the time herein provided, the collector or his successor in office, upon demand, must make to the purchaser, or his assignee, a deed of the property, reciting in the deed substantially the matters contained in the certificate, and that no person redeemed the property during the time allowed by law for its redemption. The collector shall receive from the purchaser for the use of the district two dollars for making such deed. Where property has been sold to the district and a deed for it has been given to the district as the purchaser, such district shall have the same rights thereto, and to the rents, issues and profits thereof, as a private purchaser. The title so acquired by the district may be conveyed by deed, executed and acknowledged by the president and secretary of the board of directors; *provided*, that authority to so convey must be conferred by resolution of the board entered on its minutes fixing the price at which such sale may be made. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 101.)

Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682.

Delinquent taxes not bar to dissolution; deed of land sold.

SEC. 47½. The period herein prescribed for the redemption of properties sold for delinquent assessments shall not operate as a bar to the dissolution of any irrigation district. If any land has been sold for delinquent assessments of a district in process of dissolution, or in a district which has been dissolved, and the time allowed for redemption has not expired, the owner of such property or any one in interest may redeem the same by paying the amount due thereon, computed as provided in section 46 of this act, to the county treasurer, who must issue his receipt therefor, and upon the presentation of such receipt the county recorder must cancel the certificate of sale in the manner required in the preceding section. In the event any land has been sold for nonpayment of assessments as herein provided, and no redemption has been made within the time allowed in this act therefor, in any district which may have been dissolved before the expiration of said redemption period, then a deed for the property sold and described in the certificate of sale must be made to the purchaser upon demand by the county treasurer of the county in which said irrigation district is or was situated. Such deed shall contain all the recitals of the certificate of sale, and in addition thereto, a recital that the district has been dissolved, and a deed executed in pursuance of the authority given in this section. A deed so executed shall have the same force and effect as if executed by the collector of an irrigation district. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 101.)

Tax deed, evidence of what.

SEC. 48. The matter recited in the certificate of sale must be recited in the deed, and such deed duly acknowledged or proved is prima facie evidence that: (*a*) The property was assessed as required by law; (*b*) the property was equalized as required by law; (*c*) the assessments were levied in accordance with law; (*d*) the assessments were not paid; (*e*) at a proper time and place the property was sold as prescribed by law, and by the proper officer; (*f*) the property was not redeemed; (*g*) the person who executed the deed was the proper officer.

Such deed duly acknowledged or proved is (except as against actual fraud) conclusive evidence of the regularity of all the proceedings from the assessment by the assessor, inclusive, up to the execution of the deed. The deed conveys to the grantee the absolute title to the lands described therein free of all encumbrances, except when the land is owned by the United States, or this state, in which case it is prima facie evidence of the right of possession.

Cooper vs. *Miller*, 113 Cal. 238;
Escondido H. S. Dist. vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 130 Cal. 128;
Best vs. *Wohlford*, 144 Cal. 733;
Best vs. *Wohlford*, 153 Cal. 17;
Haese vs. *Heitzig*, 159 Cal. 569, 575;
McDonough vs. *Cooper*, 179 Cal. 384;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682;
Corson vs. *Crocker*, 31 Cal. App. 626.

Assessment book, evidence of what.

SEC. 49. The assessment book or delinquent list, or a copy thereof, certified by the collector, showing unpaid assessments against any person, or property, is prima facie evidence of the assessment, the property assessed, the delinquency, the amount of assessments due and unpaid, and that all the forms of the law in relation to the assessment and levy of such assessments have been complied with.

Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 31 Cal. App. 682;
Boree vs. *Pasco Irr. Dist.*, 36 Cal. App. Dec. 199;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Misnomer does not invalidate.

SEC. 50. When land is sold for assessments correctly imposed, as the property of a particular person, no misnomer of the owner, or supposed owner, or other mistake relating to the ownership thereof affects the sale, or renders it void or voidable.

Escondido H. S. Dist. vs. *Escondido Seminary*, 130 Cal. 128;
Commercial National Bank vs. *Schlitz*, 6 Cal. App. 174, 182;
Bruschi vs. *Cooper*, 30 Cal. App. 682.

Settlements between secretary and collector.

SEC. 51. On the first Monday in each month, the collector must settle with the secretary of the board for all moneys collected for assessments, and pay the same over to the treasurer; and within six days thereafter he must deliver to and file in the office of the secretary a statement under oath, showing: (*a*) An account of all his transactions and receipts since his last settlement; (*b*) that all money collected by him as collector has been paid. The collector shall also file in the office of the secretary, on said first Monday in each month, the receipt of the treasurer for the money so paid.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Redemption of bonds.

SEC. 52. Upon presentation of any matured bond or any matured interest coupon of any bond of the district, the treasurer shall pay the same from the bond fund. If funds are not available for the payment of any such matured bond or interest coupon, it shall draw interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date of its presentation for payment until notice is given that funds are available for its payment, and it shall be stamped and provision made for its payment as in the case of a warrant for the payment of which funds are not available on its presentation. Whenever the bond fund contains ten thousand dollars in excess of the amount necessary to pay all bonds and interest coupons of the district that have matured or that will mature before the time when any part of the next annual assessment to be levied in the district will become delinquent, the board of directors may advertise, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the sale of bonds, for the receipt of sealed proposals for the delivery to the district for redemption of any of its bonds not due. Said advertisement shall state the amount which may be used for the redemption of such bonds. Any such proposals shall be opened by the board in open meeting at the time named in said advertisement, and the offer or offers of such bonds at the lowest rate or rates shall be accepted; *provided*, that no bonds shall be redeemed at more than the par value thereof except by unanimous vote of the directors. In case two or more proposals are equal and there is not sufficient money available to accept them all, the lowest numbered bonds shall have the preference. In case not enough bonds are offered for redemption at prices which the board of directors accepts, the board may invest any money available for redemption of bonds in bonds of the United States or the State of California and shall hold the bonds so purchased as part of the bond fund until such time as the board may determine that it is for the best interests of the district that such bonds or any of them be sold. In case of the sale of any such bonds, the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the bond fund. (Stats. 1919, p. 667.)

Statute of limitations.

Sechrist vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 129 Cal. 640;
Curtis vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 44 Cal. App. 738;
Farwell vs. *San Jacinto and P. V. Irr. Dist.*, 49 Cal. App. 167;
Hewel vs. *Hogin*, 3 Cal. App. 248.

CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Bids for construction of works.

SEC. 53. After adopting a plan for such canal or canals, storage reservoirs, and works, as in this act provided for, the board of directors shall give notice, by publication thereof not less than twenty days in one newspaper published in each of the counties composing the district (provided a newspaper is published therein), and in such other newspapers as they may deem advisable, calling for bids for the construction of such work, or of any portion thereof; if less than the whole work is advertised, then the portion so advertised must be particularly described in such notice. Said notice shall set forth that plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the board, and that the board will receive

sealed proposals therefor, and that the contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, stating the time and place for opening said proposals, which, at the time and place appointed, shall be opened in public; and as convenient thereafter the board shall let said work, either in portions or as a whole, to the lowest responsible bidder; or they may reject any or all bids and readvertise for proposals or may proceed to construct the work under their own superintendence; *provided*, that in case of emergency or urgent necessity for the construction, extension or repair of works for irrigation or drainage, the board of directors, by unanimous vote of those present at any regular or special meeting, may award contracts therefor without advertising for bids, but the cost of such work shall not exceed five hundred dollars and such additional amount as shall be equal to five cents for each acre of land in the district. Contracts for the purchase of material shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Any person or persons to whom a contract may be awarded shall enter into a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board, payable to said district for its use, for twenty-five per cent of the amount of the contract price, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract. The work shall be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the engineer, and be approved by the board. (Stats. 1919, p. 668.)

Healey vs. *Anglo Bank, Ltd.*, 5 Cal. App. 278;
See section 9 of Stats. 1917, p. 243;
Twohy Bros. Co. vs. *Oshoco Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 210 Pac. 873.

Investigations by state engineer.

SEC. 53*a*. During the construction of any irrigation works to be paid for out of the proceeds of any bond issue which has been certified by the state irrigation district bond commission as provided in the act creating said commission, the state engineer shall have access to all plans, specifications, and records of such construction, and shall from time to time make such investigations and such reports to the board of directors of the district as he shall deem to be in the interest of the public or of the district. (Stats. 1917, p. 768.)

Payment of claims.

SEC. 54. No claim shall be paid by the treasurer until allowed by the board, and only upon a warrant signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary; *provided*, that the board may draw, from time to time, from the construction fund, and deposit in the county treasury of the county where the office of the board is situated any sum in excess of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The county treasurer of said county is hereby authorized and required to receive and receipt for the same and place the same to the credit of said district, and he shall be responsible upon his official bond for the safekeeping and disbursement of the same, as in this act provided. He shall pay out the same, or any portion thereof, to the treasurer of the district only, and only upon the order of the board, signed by the president, and attested by the secretary. The said county treasurer shall report, in writing, on the second Monday in each month, the amount of money in the county treasury, the amount of receipts for the month preceding, and the amount or amounts paid out; said report

shall be verified and filed with the secretary of the board. The district treasurer shall also report to the board, in writing, on the first Monday in each month, the amount of money in the district treasury, the amount of receipts for the month preceding, and the amount and items of expenditures, and said report shall be verified and filed with the secretary of the board.

Negotiability and validity of warrants.

Danby vs. *Starlight Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 157 Pac. 1066;
Interstate Trust Co. vs. *Steele* (Colo.), 173 Pac. 873-5.

Perry vs. *Otay Irr. Dist.*, 127 Cal. 565;
Carmichael vs. *Riley*, 56 Cal. App. 409;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732.

Reports to be forwarded to state engineer.

SEC. 54½. During the construction of any work to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of any bonds of any irrigation district within this state, the secretary of the board of directors shall, within one week after each regular meeting of said board, forward to the state engineer copies of all reports made to said board as to the progress of said work and a statement of the amounts paid for the doing of any part of said work. Immediately after the publication of the statement of the financial condition of any irrigation district within this state, required by section fourteen of this act to be made annually, the board of directors of said district shall cause a copy of said statement and a report stating the general condition of any works constructed or acquired by said district and whether or not the plan of irrigation adopted by the district is being successfully carried out and any other matters which the board may deem proper, to be forwarded to the state engineer, who shall examine said statement and report and make to said board such recommendations and comments as he may deem proper. The state engineer may at any time make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of any irrigation district within this state or call upon the authorities of such district for such information as he may desire and make such report thereon as he may deem advisable. (Stats. 1913, p. 1000.)

Tolls for use of water.

SEC. 55. For any of the purposes of this act, or of any act supplementary hereto, the board of directors of any irrigation district may, in lieu (either in whole or in part) of levying assessments as herein provided, fix and collect rates of tolls or charges for the use of water or any other public use of which the district is in charge, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, which may provide, in the case of water for irrigation, that tolls or charges will be payable only in case of the delivery of water in excess of a specified quantity per unit of land. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 111.)

Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404;
Mitchell vs. *Patterson*, 120 Cal. 286;
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Worcs vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 193 Cal. 609;
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.* et al., 66 Cal. App. 97;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681;
Willard et al. vs. *Glenn-Colusa Irr. Dist.*, 74 C. D. 211.

Right of way.

SEC. 56. The board of directors shall have power to construct the said works across any stream of water, watercourse, street, avenue, highway, road, railway, canal, ditch, flume or other property subject to or devoted to public use, in such manner as to afford security to life and property; but said board shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state as near as may be, or in a sufficient manner as not to have impaired unnecessarily its usefulness. If the owner or owners of any land, easement or franchise so to be crossed can not agree with the district as to the amount to be paid therefor or the location of such crossing or any other matters in connection therewith, the same shall be determined and ascertained in all respects as is in this act provided in respect to the taking of land. In case any street, road, highway, railroad, canal, or other property subject or devoted to public use shall become subject to flooding or other interference by reason of the construction or proposed construction of any works of the district, the board of directors of the district may acquire by agreement or condemnation the right so to flood or otherwise interfere with such property, whether it be publicly or privately owned, and if such right be acquird by condemnation, the judgment may, if the court shall find that public necessity or convenience so requires, direct the district to relocate such street, road, highway, railroad, canal or other property in accordance with plans prescribed by the court; and if by such judgment or by agreement the district shall be required to relocate any such street, road, highway, railroad, canal or other property subject or devoted to public use, the board shall have power to acquire in the name of the district, by agreement or condemnation, all rights of way and other property necessary or proper for compliance with such agreement or such judgment of condemnation and thereafter to make such conveyances of such relocated street, road, highway, railroad, canal, or other property as may be proper to comply with such agreement or judgment. The right of way is hereby given, dedicated and set apart to locate, construct and maintain any of the works of the district over and through any of the lands which are now or may become the property of this state; and also there is given, dedicated and set apart, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, all waters and water rights belonging to this state within the district. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 103.)

McPherson vs. *Alta Irr. Dist.*, 14 Cal. App. 353;
MacCammelly vs. *Pioneer Irr. Dist.* (Idaho), 105 Pac. 1076;
City of Nampa vs. *Nampa, etc., Dist.* (Idaho), 131 Pac. 8.

GOVERNING DIRECTORS.

Compensation of officers.

SEC. 57. The directors, when sitting as a board or acting under the orders of the board, shall receive not to exceed eight dollars per day and ten cents per mile for each mile actually traveled from their respective places of residence to the office of the board, and returning therefrom, and actual and necessary expenses paid while engaged in official business under the orders of the board; *provided,* that in irrigation districts containing five hundred thousand acres or more the directors, in lieu of said per diem, shall each receive a salary of two

hundred dollars per month. The board shall fix the compensation to be paid to all officers named in this act, to be paid out of the treasury of the district; *provided*, that the board shall, upon the petition of at least fifty freeholders within the district therefor, submit to the electors at any general election a schedule of salaries and fees to be paid hereunder. Such petition must be presented to the board not less than twenty days, nor more than forty days prior to a general election and the result of such election shall be determined and declared in all respects as other elections are determined and declared under this act. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 132.)

Ross vs. *Superior Court*, 52 C. A. D. 225.

Directors not to be interested in contracts.

SEC. 58. No director or any other officer named in this act shall in any manner be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract awarded or to be awarded by the board, or in the profits to be derived therefrom; and for any violation of this provision, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and such conviction shall work a forfeiture of his office, and he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Election on question of special assessment.

SEC. 59. The board of directors may at any time call a special election and submit to the qualified electors of the district the question whether a special assessment shall be levied for the purpose of raising money to be applied to any of the purposes of this act or of any act supplementary hereto. Such election must be called upon the notice prescribed, and the same shall be held and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects in conformity with the provisions of section thirty *d* of this act. The notice must specify the amount of money proposed to be raised, and the purpose or purposes for which it is intended to be used, and it may state that said assessment shall be levied in two or three annual installments and specify the amount of the installment to be levied in each year. At the special election the ballots shall contain the words "Assessment—Yes" or "Assessment—No," or words equivalent thereto. If a majority of the votes cast are "Assessment—Yes," the board of directors shall, at the time of the annual levy hereunder, levy a sum sufficient to raise the amount voted, or, if the notice of election shall have provided for levying said assessment in annual installments, the board of directors shall, at the time of the annual levy in each of the years specified in said notice, levy such assessment as shall raise the amount of the installment provided in said notice to be raised in said year; *provided, however,* that in case of an unexpected emergency by which the flow of water in the canal or other supply is interrupted, the amount of the indebtedness, incurred in the repair of the works of said district, caused by such interruption, not to exceed in any one year forty thousand dollars, may also, in addition to the assessments hereinbefore provided for, be levied by the adoption of a resolution by at least four-fifths of the members of the

board of directors, at the time of the levying of the annual assessment provided for in this act, without the submission of the question of such levy to a vote, as in this section hereinbefore provided. (Stats. 1919, p. 668.)

Tregea vs. *Owens*, 94 Cal. 317;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 26 Cal. App. 529;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 166 Cal. 491;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
McDonough vs. *Cooper*, 179 Cal. 384;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732;
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 97;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

Rate of assessments, how ascertained.

SEC. 60. The rate of assessments levied under the provisions of this act shall be ascertained by deducting fifteen per cent for anticipated delinquencies from the aggregate assessed value of the property in the district as it appears on the assessment roll for the current year, and then dividing the sum to be raised by the remainder of such aggregate assessed value. Special assessments shall be computed and entered by the secretary and collected as a part of the regular assessment levied hereunder, and, when collected, shall be paid into the district treasury for the purpose or purposes specified in the notices calling the respective elections at which they were voted. (Stats. 1919, p. 669.)

McDonough vs. *Cooper*, 179 Cal. 384;
Stevens vs. *Melville* (Utah), 175 Pac. 602;
Ser-vis vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732.

INCURRING INDEBTEDNESS.

Power to incur indebtedness restricted.

SEC. 61. The board of directors or other officers of the district shall have no power to incur any debt or liability whatever, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, in excess of the express provisions of this act; and any debt or liability incurred in excess of such express provisions shall be and remain absolutely void, except that for the purposes of organization, or for any of the purposes of this act, the board of directors may, before the levying of the first assessment, incur indebtedness in such sum or sums as shall amount to two thousand dollars, or, if the district shall contain more than four thousand acres, to one-half as many dollars as there are acres of land in the district, and may cause warrants of the district to be issued therefor, bearing interest at not more than seven per centum per annum, said rate to be fixed by the board of directors. Each such warrant shall be made payable on a date not later than the first day of July next after the first assessment in the district shall be levied, and if not paid when presented on the due date or thereafter shall be registered and the amount due thereon shall draw interest as provided in section sixty-one *a* of this act. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting the right of the board to enter into any contract or lease for any lands, waters, water rights or other property as elsewhere in this act authorized and by such lease or contract to bind the district for the payment of the consideration specified in such lease or contract, but if the smallest payment to be made under such lease or contract in any year exceeds an amount equal to ten cents an acre for all the land in the district, such lease or contract shall not be valid unless approved by the com-

mission authorized by law to approve the bonds of irrigation districts as legal investments for savings banks, or unless an assessment sufficient to meet all the payments to become due under such lease or contract shall have been or shall be authorized for that purpose in accordance with section fifty-nine of this act. (Stats. 1921, p. 1110.)

Mitchell vs. *Patterson*, 120 Cal. 286, 293;
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321;
Scr-ris vs. *Victor Valley Irr. Dist.*, 190 Cal. 732;
N. P. Ry. Co. vs. *John Day Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 211 Pac. 781;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755;
Danley vs. *Merced Irr. Dist.*, 66 Cal. App. 97;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681;
People vs. *Honey Lake Valley Irr. Dist.*, 49 C. A. D. 830;
Crawford vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 73 C. D. 159.

Warrants not paid to draw interest.

SEC. 61*a*. Whenever any warrant of the district payable on demand is presented to the treasurer for payment when funds are not available for the payment thereof, it shall thereafter draw interest at a rate to be determined by resolution of the board of directors, not, however, to exceed seven per centum per annum, until public notice is given that such funds are available. Upon the presentation of any such warrants for payment, other than warrants issued under the provisions of section sixty-one hereof, when funds of the district are not available to pay the same, the treasurer of the district shall endorse thereon the words "funds not available for payment," with the date of presentation and shall specify the interest that such warrants shall thereafter bear and shall sign his name thereto. He shall keep a record showing the number and amount of each such warrant, the date of its issuance, the person in whose favor it was issued, and the date of its presentation for payment. Whenever there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants or whenever the board of directors shall order that all such warrants presented for payment prior to a certain date, be made and there is sufficient money available for such payments, the treasurer shall give notice in some newspaper published in the district, or, if none is published therein, then in some newspaper published in the county in which the district or any portion thereof is situated, or, if none is published in such county, then the treasurer shall post such notice conspicuously in the place in which the board of directors of the district holds its regular meetings, stating that he is prepared to pay all warrants of the district for the payment of which funds were not available upon their original presentation, or all such warrants which were presented for payment prior to the date fixed by the board of directors, as the case may be, and no further description of the warrants entitled to payment shall be made in such notice. Upon the presentation of any warrant entitled to payment under the terms of such notice, the treasurer shall pay it, together with interest thereon at the rate specified by the board of directors, from the date of its original presentation for payment to the date of the first publication or posting of said notice, and all warrants for the payment of which funds are declared in said notice to be available shall cease to draw interest at the time of the first publication or posting of said notice. The treasurer shall enter in the record hereinbefore required to be kept, the dates of the payment of all such warrants, the names of the persons

to whom payments are made and the amount paid to each person. (Stats. 1915, p. 1369.)

District may waive benefit of defense of statute of limitations.
Hewel vs. *Hogin*, 3 Cal. App. 248.

Carter vs. *Tilghman*, 119 Cal. 104–6;
People vs. *Honey Lake Valley Irr. Dist.*, 49 C. A. D. 830.

Directors may purchase irrigation works.

SEC. 61*b*. The board of directors of irrigation districts may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the irrigation system, canals and works through which lands in such districts have been or may be supplied with water for irrigation,[1] and may exchange bonds of such irrigation district for such system or canals or works or for any portion thereof, or for any interest therein or for the capital stock of any corporation owning such system or any portion thereof, upon such terms and conditions as the said board of directors may deem best. (Stats. 1917, p. 769.)

Exchange of bonds for property.
Stimson vs. *Alessandro Dist.*, 135 Cal. 389;
Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404;
Stowell vs. *Rialto Dist.*, 155 Cal. 215;
Ham vs. *Grapeland Dist.*, 172 Cal. 611;
Hooker vs. *East Riverside Dist.*, 38 Cal. App. 615;
Rialto Dist. vs. *Stowell*, 246 Fed. 294, 297;
Baltes vs. *Farmers Irr. Dist.* (Nebr.), 83 N. W. 83;
Wyman vs. *Searles* (Nebr.), 128 N. W. 801;
O'Neil vs. *Yellowstone Dist.* (Mont.), 121 Pac. 283.

Validity of contract for exchange.
Kinkade vs. *Witherop* (Wash.), 69 Pac. 399;
Board of Directors vs. *Peterson* (Ore.), 128 Pac. 837.

Determination of validity of bonds.

SEC. 61*c*. Where the board of directors of an irrigation district have exchanged bonds or have agreed to exchange bonds for property rights in any irrigation system or works or for any interest therein under the provisions of section sixty-one *b* of this act, the court shall, in any proceeding brought under the provisions of the last section, by its decree determine the validity of all bonds issued or to be issued under any contract or contracts for the exchange of bonds for property interests and by its decree shall determine whether the bonds provided for in said contracts, when delivered to the person or corporation entitled thereto under the terms of any such contract, shall constitute valid obligations of said irrigation district as against all persons. (Stats. 1915, p. 1291.)

GOVERNING THE USE OF WATER.

When the volume of water is insufficient.

SEC. 62. In case the volume of water in any stream or river shall not be sufficient to supply the continual wants of the entire country through which it passes, and susceptible of irrigation therefrom, then it shall be the duty of the water commissioners, constituted as hereinafter provided, to apportion, in a just and equitable proportion, a certain amount of said water upon certain or alternate weekly days to different

[1]The procedure before the Railroad Commission for the valuation of the property of a public utility in condemnation proceedings instituted by a district is prescribed in sections 47 and 70 of the Public Utilities Act (as amended by Stats. 1917, p. 261).

localities, as they may, in their judgment, think best for the interest of all parties concerned, and with due regard to the legal and equitable rights of all. Said water commissioners shall consist of the chairman of the board of directors of each of the districts affected.

Full capacity of ditches.

SEC. 63. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to keep the water flowing through the ditches under their control to the full capacity of such ditches in times of high water.

Navigation and vested rights not affected.

SEC. 64. (Repealed, Stats. 1917, p. 915.)

Right of eminent domain.

SEC. 65. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person or persons to divert the waters of any river, creek, stream, canal, or ditch from its channel, to the detriment of any person or persons having any interest in such river, creek, stream, canal, or ditch, or the waters therein, unless previous compensation be ascertained and paid therefor, under the laws of this state authorizing the taking of private property for public uses.

See Const., Art. I, Sec. 14, page 10, hereof.
Tormey vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 53 Cal. App. 559.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION—CREATION OF FUNDS.

Exemption of property from taxation.

SEC. 66. The rights of way, ditches, flumes, pipe-lines, dams, water rights, reservoirs, and other property of like character, belonging to any irrigation district, shall not be taxed for state and county or municipal purposes.

Constitution of California, Sec. 1, Art. XIII.
Reclamation Dist. No. 551 vs. *County of Sacramento*, 134 Cal. 477;
Turlock Irr. Dist. vs. *White*, 186 Cal. 183;
Crow Creek Irr. Dist. vs. *Crittenden* (Mont.), 227 Pac. 63.

Funds created.

SEC. 67. The following funds are hereby created and established, to which the moneys properly belonging shall be apportioned, to wit: bond fund, construction fund, general fund.

Hughson vs. *Crane*, 115 Cal. 404, 414;
Buschmann vs. *Turlock Irr. Dist.*, 47 Cal. App. 321.

Unexpended money.

SEC. 67*a*. Whenever an object for which money has been specifically provided by assessment or by bond issue has been accomplished and any money provided therefor remains unexpended, the same shall in the discretion of the board of directors be transferred to the general fund and thereafter be available for any of the purposes of this act. (Stats. 1917, p. 769.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Action to determine validity of bonds.

SEC. 68. The board of directors may, at any time after the issue of any bonds or the levy of any assessment herein provided for, bring

an action in the superior court of the county wherein is located the office of such board, to determine the validity of any such bonds or such levy of assessments; such action shall be in the nature of a proceeding *in rem*, and jurisdiction of all parties interested may be had by publication of summons for at least once a week for three weeks in some paper of general circulation published in the county where the action is pending, such paper to be designated by the court having jurisdiction of the proceedings. Jurisdiction shall be complete within ten days after the full publication of such summons in the manner herein provided. Anyone interested may at any time before the expiration of said ten days appear and by proper proceedings contest the validity of such bonds or assessments. Such action shall be speedily tried and judgment rendered declaring such matter so contested either valid or invalid. Either party may have the right to appeal to the supreme court at any time within thirty days after the rendition of such judgment, which appeal must be heard and determined within three months from the time of taking such appeal.

Crall vs. *Poso Irr. Dist.*, 87 Cal. 140;
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296;
Rialto Irr. Dist. vs. *Brandon*, 103 Cal. 384;
Cullen vs. *Glendora Water Co.*, 113 Cal. 805;
In re Central Irr. Dist., 117 Cal. 382;
People vs. *Linda Vista Irr. Dist.*, 128 Cal. 477;
People vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 132 Cal. 289;
People vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 142 Cal. 601;
Western Union Tel. Co. vs. *Modesto District*, 149 Cal. 662–6;
Fogg vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 154 Cal. 209;
Haese vs. *Heitzig*, 159 Cal. 569;
In re Bonds of S. San Joaquin Irr. Dist., 161 Cal. 345;
Imperial Water Co. vs. *Supervisors*, 162 Cal. 14;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
Black Canyon Irr. Dist. vs. *Fallon* (Idaho), 122 Pac. 850;
Petition of Board of Directors Unit District (Ore.), 178 Pac. 186-8;
Gray vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 304;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Assessment payer may bring action.

SEC. 69. If no such proceedings shall have been brought by the board of directors, then, at any time within thirty days after the levy of any assessment or issue of any bonds under the provisions of this act, any district assessment payer may bring an action in the superior court of the county where the office of the board of directors is located, to determine the validity of any such assessment or such bonds. The board of directors shall be made parties defendant, and service of summons shall be made on the members of the board personally. Said board shall have the right to appear and contest such action. Such action shall be speedily tried, with the right of appeal to either party, within the time and manner herein provided for the bringing of actions by the board to determine such matters. Such appeal shall be heard and determined in the manner and within the time therein provided.

Sechrist vs. *Rialto Irr. Dist.*, 129 Cal. 640;
Henry vs. *Vineland Irr. Dist.*, 140 Cal. 376;
Western Union Tel. Co. vs. *Modesto Dist.*, 149 Cal. 662–6;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 668;
Gray vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 304;
Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Consolidation of actions.

SEC. 70. If more than one action shall be pending at the same time concerning similar contests in this act provided for, they shall be consolidated and tried together.

Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660.

Courts must disregard errors, etc.; rules of pleading.

SEC. 71. The court hearing any of the contests herein provided for, in inquiring into the regularity, legality, or correctness of such proceedings, must disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to said action or proceeding. The rules of pleading and practice provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are applicable to all actions or proceedings herein provided for. The motion for a new trial of any such action or proceeding must be heard and determined within ten days from the filing of the notice of intention. The costs on any hearing or contest herein provided for, may be allowed and apportioned between the parties, or taxed to the losing party, in the discretion of the court.

Palmdale Irr. Dist. vs. *Rathke*, 95 Cal. 538;
Board of Directors vs. *Abila*, 106 Cal. 365;
Imperial Land Co vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irr. Dist. vs. *Halley*, 197 Cal. 50.

Contests.

SEC. 72. No contest of anything or matter herein provided shall be made other than within the time and manner herein specified, and in any such action all findings of facts or conclusions of said board of directors, or of the board of supervisors upon all matters shall be conclusive, unless such action was instituted within six months after such finding or conclusion was made. (Stats. 1915, p. 1370.)

Imperial Land Co. vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 173 Cal. 660;
Miller & Lux vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 189 Cal. 254;
Miller & Lux vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 64 Cal. Dec. 94;
N. P. Ry. Co. vs. *John Day Irr. Dist.* (Ore.), 211 Pac. 781;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Penalty for violation of duty.

SEC. 73. For any wilful violation of any express duty herein provided for, on the part of any officer herein named, he shall be liable upon his official bond, and be subject to removal from office, by proceedings brought in the superior court of the county wherein the office of the board of directors of the district is located, by any assessment payer of the district; but no officer of an irrigation district shall be personally liable for any damage resulting from the operations of the district or from the negligence or misconduct of any of its officers or employees unless such damage was proximately caused by the officer's own negligence or misconduct or by his wilful violation of official duty. (Stats. 1921, p. 850.)

Applicability of Sec. 165 of the Penal Code.
People vs. *Turnbull*, 93 Cal. 630.

As to recall, see section 28½ of this act, *infra*.

Kerr vs. *Superior Court*, 130 Cal. 183;
Whiteman vs. *Anderson-Cottonwood Irr. Dist.*, 60 Cal. App. 234;
Ross vs. *Superior Court*, 52 C. A. D. 225.

EXCLUSION OF LANDS.

Boundaries may be changed to exclude lands.

SEC. 74. The boundaries of any irrigation district now organized or hereafter organized under the provision of this act, may be changed, and tracts of land which were included within the boundaries of such district at or after its organization under the provisions of said act, may be excluded therefrom, in the manner herein prescribed; but neither such change of the boundaries of the districts nor such exclusion of lands from the district shall impair or affect its organization, or its right in or to property, or any of its rights or privileges of whatever kind or nature; nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which said district was and may become liable or chargeable, had such change of its boundaries not been made, or had not such land been excluded from the district.

Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334–356;
Herring vs. *Modesto Dist.*, 95 Fed. 705.

Petition of owners for exclusion of land.

SEC. 75. The owner or owners in fee of one or more tracts of land which constitute a portion of an irrigation district may jointly or severally file with the board of directors of the district a petition, praying that such tract or tracts, and any other tracts contiguous thereto, may be excluded and taken from said district. The petition shall state the grounds and reasons upon which it is claimed that such lands should be excluded, and shall describe the boundaries thereof, and also the lands of such petitioner or petitioners which are included within such boundaries; but the description of such lands need not be more particular or certain than is required when the lands are entered in the assessment book by the county assessor. Such petition must be acknowledged in the same manner and form as is required in the case of a conveyance of land, and the acknowledgment shall have the same force and effect as evidence as the acknowledgment of such a conveyance.

Harelson vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 20 Cal. App. 324.

Publication of filing of petition; contests of notice.

SEC. 76. The secretary of the board of directors shall cause a notice of the filing of such petition to be published for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors is situated, and if any portion of such territory to be excluded lie within another county or counties, then said notice shall be so published in a newspaper published within each of said counties; or if no newspaper be published therein, then by posting such notice for the same time in at least three public places in said district, and in case of the posting of said notices, one of said notices must be so posted on the lands proposed to be excluded. The notice shall state the filing of such petition, the names of the petitioners, a description of the lands mentioned in said petition, and the prayer of said petition; and it shall notify all persons interested in, or who may be affected by such change of the boundaries of the district, to appear at the office of said board at a time named in said notice, and show cause, in writing, if any they have, why the change of the boundaries of said district, as

proposed in said petition, should not be made. The time to be specified in the notice at which they shall be required to show cause shall be the regular meeting of the board next after the expiration of the time for the publication of the notice.

Harelson vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 20 Cal. App. 324.

Hearing of petition; failure to show cause deemed assent.

SEC. 77. The board of directors, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, or at the time or times to which the hearing of said petition may be adjourned, shall proceed to hear the petition, and all evidence or proofs that may or shall be introduced by or on behalf of the petitioner or petitioners, and all objections to such petition that may or shall be presented in writing by any person showing cause as aforesaid, and all evidence and proofs that may be introduced in support of such objections. Such evidence shall be taken down in shorthand, and a record made thereof and filed with the board. The failure of any person interested in said district, other than the holders of bonds thereof outstanding at the time of the filing of said petition with said board, to show cause, in writing, why the tract or tracts of land mentioned in said petition should not be excluded from said district, shall be deemed and taken as an assent by him to the exclusion of such tract or tracts of land, or any part thereof, from said district; and the filing of such petition with said board, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as an assent by each and all such petitioners to the exclusion from such district of the lands mentioned in the petition, or any part thereof. The expenses of giving said notice and of the aforesaid proceeding shall be paid by the person or persons filing such petition.

Harelson vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 20 Cal. App. 324.

Power of board to exclude land from district.

SEC. 78. If, upon the hearing of any such petition, no evidence or proofs in support thereof be introduced, or if the evidence fail to sustain said petition, or if the board deem it not for the best interest of the district that the lands, or some portion thereof, mentioned in the petition, should be excluded from the district, the board shall order that said petition be denied as to such lands; but if the said board deem it for the best interest of the district that the lands mentioned in the petition, or some portion thereof, be excluded from the district, and if no person interested in the district show cause in writing why the said lands or some portion thereof, should not be excluded from the district, or if, having shown cause, withdraws the same, or upon the hearing fails to establish such objections as he may have made, then it shall be the duty of the board to, and it shall forthwith, make an order that the lands mentioned and described in the petition, or some defined portion thereof, be excluded from said district; *provided*, that it shall be the duty of said board to so order, upon petition therefor as aforesaid, that all lands so petitioned to be excluded from said district shall be excluded therefrom, which can not be irrigated from, or which are not susceptible to, irrigation from a common source or by the same system of works with the other lands of said district, or from the source selected, chosen, or provided, or the system adopted for the

irrigation of the lands in said district, or which are already irrigated, or entitled to be irrigated, from another source or by another system of irrigation works; *provided,* that no land irrigated by means of water, pumped from an underground source or sources shall be entitled to exclusion from any irrigation district on account of being so irrigated, if it shall be shown that such land is or will be substantially benefited by subirrigation from the works of said district or by drainage works provided or required by law to be provided by said district, but no owner of land in any irrigation district shall be required to pay any assessment, except for the payment of interest and principal due on bonds of the district, on any land in such district which, when the district was organized, was irrigated by means of water pumped from an underground source or sources and has continued each year to be irrigated exclusively by such means. (Stats. 1915, p. 836.)

Harelson vs. *South San Joaquin Irr. Dist.*, 20 Cal. App. 324;
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
Miller & Lux vs. *Secara*, 193 Cal. 755.

Assent of bondholders; release from lien.

SEC. 79. If there be outstanding bonds of the district at the time of the filing of said petition, the holders of such outstanding bonds may give their assent, in writing, to the effect that they severally consent that the lands mentioned in the petition, or such portion thereof as may be excluded from said district by order of said board, or the decree of the superior court as hereinafter provided, may be excluded from the district; and if said lands, or any portion thereof, be thereafter excluded from the district, the lands so excluded shall be released from the lien of such outstanding bonds. The assent must be acknowledged by the several holders of such bonds in the same manner and form as is required in case of a conveyance of land, and the acknowledgment shall have the same force and effect as evidence as the acknowledgment of such conveyance. The assent shall be filed with the board, and must be recorded in the minutes of the board; and said minutes, or a copy thereof, certified by the secretary of said board, shall be admissible in evidence, with the same effect as the said assent, and such certified copy thereof may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein said lands are situated.

Change of boundaries to be recorded; organization not affected.

SEC. 80. In the event the said board of directors shall exclude any lands from said district upon petition therefor, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to make an entry in the minutes of the board, describing the boundaries of the district, should the exclusion of said lands from said district change the boundaries of said district, and for that purpose the board may cause a survey to be made of such portions of the district as the board may deem necessary; and a certified copy of the entry in the minutes of the board excluding any land, certified by the president and secretary of the board, shall be filed for record in the recorder's office of each county within which are situated any of the land of the district; but said district, notwithstanding such exclusion, shall be and remain an irrigation district as fully, to every intent and purpose, as it would be had no change been made in the boundaries of

the district, or had the lands excluded therefrom never constituted a portion of the district.

Office of director of excluded division declared vacant.

SEC. 81. If the lands excluded from any district under this act shall embrace the greater portion of any division or divisions of such district, then the office of director for such division or divisions shall become and be vacant at the expiration of ten days from the final order of the board excluding said lands; and such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors of the county where the office of such board is situated, from the district at large. A director appointed as above provided, shall hold his office until the next regular election for said district, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Division of district.

SEC. 82. In case land is excluded from any district, the board of directors thereof, if they deem it desirable, but not less than thirty days before any election in such district, may reestablish the boundaries of the divisions and election precincts within such district. (Stats. 1921, p. 860.)

Rights of guardian, administrator or executor.

SEC. 83. A guardian and executor, or an administrator of an estate, who is appointed as such under the laws of this state, and who, as such guardian, executor, or administrator, is entitled to the possession of the lands belonging to the estate which he represents, may, on behalf of his ward, or the estate which he represents, upon being thereto properly authorized by the proper court, sign and acknowledge the petition in this act mentioned, and may show cause, as in this act provided, why the boundaries of the district should not be changed.

Lands excluded not released from liabilities for indebtedness.

SEC. 84. Nothing in this act provided shall, in any manner, operate to release any of the lands so excluded from the district from any obligation to pay, or any lien thereon, of any valid outstanding bonds or other indebtedness of said district at the time of the filing of said petition for the exclusion of said lands, but upon the contrary, said lands shall be held subject to said lien, and answerable and chargeable for and with the payment and discharge of all of said outstanding obligations at the time of the filing of the petition for the exclusion of said land, as fully as though said petition for such exclusion were never filed and said order or decree of exclusion never made; and for the purpose of discharging such outstanding indebtedness, said lands so excluded shall be deemed and considered as part of said irrigation district the same as though said petition for its exclusion had never been filed or said order or decree of exclusion never made; and all provisions which may have been resorted to to compel the payment by said lands of its quota or portion of said outstanding obligations, had said exclusion never been accomplished, may, notwithstanding said exclusion, be resorted to to compel and enforce the payment on the

part of said lands of its quota and portion of said outstanding obligations of said irrigation district for which it is liable, as herein provided. But said land so excluded shall not be held answerable or chargeable for any obligation of any nature or kind whatever, incurred after the filing with the board of directors of said district of the petition for the exclusion of said lands from the said district; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any outstanding bonds, the holders of which have assented to the exclusion of such lands from said district, as hereinbefore provided.

INCLUSION OF LANDS.

Boundaries may be changed to include lands.

SEC. 85. The boundaries of any irrigation district organized or existing under the provisions of this act may be changed to include additional land within such district as hereinafter in this act provided, and the inclusion within any district of any land not contiguous thereto shall be deemed to effect a change of the boundaries of said district; but no change in the boundaries of any district shall impair or affect its organization or its right in or to property, or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature, nor shall it affect, impair or disharge any contract, obligation, lien or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had such change of its boundaries not been made. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 102.)

Gray vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 307.

Procedure for inclusion of lands.

SEC. 86. The holder or holders of title, or evidence of title, or a majority of the holders of title, or evidence of title of any tract of land may file in the office of the board of directors of any irrigation district a petition praying that said tract of land be included within said district; *provided*, that if there is more than one holders of title or evidence of title of said land, the petitioners must include the holders of title or evidence of title of at least one-half of the area of said land. If any petitioner is the owner of an undivided interest in said land, or any of it, he shall be deemed to be the owner of such proportion of the area of the land in which he has an interest as his interest bears to the whole of such land. Each signature to such petition shall be acknowledged or proved as provided by law for signatures to an instrument to entitle it to be recorded. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 102.)

Gray vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 304;
People vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 307.

Notice of filing of petition.

SEC. 87. The secretary of the board of directors shall cause a notice of the filing of said petition to be given and published in the same manner and for the same time as notices of special elections for the issuance of bonds are required in this act to be given and published. The notice shall state the purpose of the petition and describe the boundaries of the tract of land proposed to be included and give the names of the petitioners, and it shall notify all persons interested in or that may be affected by the proposed inclusion of said land within the

district to appear at the office of said board at a time named in said notice for the hearing of said petition and objections thereto and show cause in writing, if any they have, why said land or any of it should not be included as proposed in said petition. The time to be specified in the notice for the hearing of said petition and any objections thereto shall be the regular meeting of the board next after the expiration of the time for the publication of said notice. The petitioners shall advance to the secretary sufficient money to pay for the publication of said notice. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 102.)

Hearing of petition.

SEC. 88. The board of directors, at the time and place mentioned in the said notice, or at such other time or times to which the hearing of said petition may be adjourned, shall proceed to hear the petition, and all the objections thereto, presented in writing by any person showing cause as aforesaid why said proposed change of the boundaries of the district should not be made. The failure by any person interested in said district, or in the matter of the proposed change of its boundaries, to show cause, in writing, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as an assent on his part to a change of the boundaries of the district as prayed for in said petition, or to such a change thereof as will include a part of said lands. And the filing of such petition with said board, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as an assent on the part of each and all of such petitioners to such a change of said boundaries that they may include the whole or any portion of the lands described in said petition.

Condition precedent.

SEC. 89. The board of directors to whom such petition is presented, may require, as a condition precedent to the granting of the same, that the petitioners shall severally pay to such district such respective sums, as nearly as the same can be estimated (the several amounts to be determined by the board), as said petitioners or their grantors would have been required to pay to such district as assessments, had such lands been included in such district at the time the same was originally formed.

Nile Irr. Dist. vs. *G. S. Co.*, 248 Fed. 861.

Change in boundaries.

SEC. 90. If the board of directors, after the hearing provided for in section 88 hereof, shall determine that said petition complies with the requirements of section 86 hereof and that the inclusion within the district of the tract of land described in said petition, or some portion or portions thereof, will be for the best interests of the district and if no protest against the inclusion of such land is made as provided in section 91 hereof, or if such protest be made and enough signatures be withdrawn therefrom so that said protest is no longer sufficient, the board shall order the boundaries of the district to be changed so that said tract of land, or such portion or portions thereof as the board shall deem it for the best interests of the district to include, shall be included within the district, but no land shall be so included unless the

board, after the hearing aforesaid, shall determine that it can be irrigated by means of some of the works of the district or by means of practicable works connecting therewith and will be benefited by such irrigation; and if the board determines that only a portion or certain portions of the tract of land described in said petition should be included, said petition shall be dismissed unless the petitioners include a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title of said portion, or of each of said portions, of said tract, representing also at least one-half the area of said portion, or of each of said portions, or unless, within sixty days from the time such determination is made, there shall be filed with the board the consent in writing, acknowledged or proved as required in section 86 hereof, of a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title of said portion, or of each of said portions of said tract of land, representing also at least one-half of the area of said portion or of each of said portions. The order shall describe the boundaries of the land so included within the district, and if said land adjoins any portion of the district the order shall also describe that portion of the boundary of the district which coincides with the boundary of the land so included, and for the purposes of said order the board may cause a survey to be made of such portions of said boundaries as may be deemed necessary. If more than one petition for the inclusion of lands has been presented, the board may in one order include within the district any number of separate tracts of land. Any public land of the United States of America may be included within any irrigation district by such order of the board of directors without any petition therefor except as may be required by the laws of the United States, if such land can be irrigated by means of any of the works of the district or by any practicable works connecting therewith and will be benefited by such irrigation. When land is included within an irrigation district and the board of directors finds that such inclusion without condition would work an injury to the land already within the district,[1] either by providing for priority of right to water for the land already in the district or for the payment of an additional annual charge upon the land included or such other conditions as may to the board seem just. If any such conditions are prescribed by the board all the owners of the land subject to such conditions must, before any order for its inclusion is made, sign an agreement with the district describing the land so to be included and specifying such conditions. The signatures to said agreement must be acknowledged or proved as provided by law for the signatures of instruments to be recorded, and said agreement must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such lands are situated, and thereupon and upon the recording of a copy of the order including such lands as hereinafter provided, such lands shall become a part of the district subject to the conditions of said agreement. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 102.)

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[1]The following provision, formerly contained in section 90, after the word "district," and before the word "either," as the section now reads, was apparently inadvertently omitted by the 1927 amendment to this section: "either by an impairment of water rights or by requiring a greater expense for furnishing water to the lands proposed to be included, the board may prescribe conditions upon such inclusion of land.". The omission makes the meaning of this portion of the section rather obscure.

Election on inclusion.

SEC. 91. If a protest against the inclusion of such lands, signed by not less than three per cent of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district and holding the title or evidence of title to not less than three per cent in value of the lands within the district according to the last equalized assessment roll of said district, shall have been presented to the board of directors and upon the hearing of said matter said protest shall not be withdrawn, or after the withdrawal therefrom of any signatures it shall still be signed by not less than three per cent of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district and holding the title or evidence of title to not less than three per cent in value of the lands within the district according to the last equalized assessment roll of said district, or if the board of directors deem it not for the best interests of the district to include therein the lands described in said petition for inclusion, or any of them, the board shall adopt a resolution stating the facts and describing the boundary of the tract of land proposed to be included in the district; but before calling the election provided for in the next section, the board may require an undertaking, with sufficient sureties, from the petitioners for the inclusion of said land conditioned that the petitioners or the sureties will pay all the costs of holding such election in case such inclusion shall be denied. (Stats. 1921, p. 1000.)

Board of Directors vs. *Peterson* (Ore.), 128 Pac. 837.

Notice of election; ballots.

SEC. 92. Upon the adoption of the resolution mentioned in the last preceding section, the board shall order that an election be held within said district, to determine whether the boundaries of the district shall be changed as mentioned in said resolution; and shall fix the time at which such election shall be held, and cause notice thereof to be given and published. Such notice shall be given and published, and such election shall be held and conducted, the returns thereof shall be made and canvassed, and the result of the election ascertained and declared, and all things pertaining thereto conducted in the manner prescribed by said act in case of a special election to determine whether bonds of an irrigation district shall be issued. The ballots cast at said election shall contain the words "For change of boundary," or "Against change of boundary," or words equivalent thereto. The notice of election shall describe the proposed change of the boundaries in such manner and terms that it can readily be traced.

Majority vote to decide election.

SEC. 93. If at such election a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against such change of the boundaries of the district, the board shall order that said petition be denied, and shall proceed no further in that matter. But if a majority of such votes be in favor of such change of the boundaries of the district, the board shall thereupon order that the boundaries be changed in accordance with said resolution adopted by the board. The said order shall describe the entire boundaries of said district, and for that purpose the board may cause a

survey of such portions thereof to be made as the board may deem necessary.

Order of board to be recorded.

SEC. 94. Upon a change of the boundaries of a district being made, a copy of the order of the board of directors ordering such change, certified by the president and secretary of the board, shall be filed for record in the recorder's office of each county within which are situated any of the lands of the district, and thereupon the district shall be and remain an irrigation district, as fully, and to every intent and purpose, as if the lands which are included in the district by the change of the boundaries, as aforesaid, had been included therein at the original organization of the district.

Recording petition in minutes.

SEC. 95. Upon the filing of the copies of the order, as in the last preceding section mentioned, the secretary shall record in the minutes of the board the petition aforesaid; and the said minutes, or a certified copy thereof, shall be admissible in evidence, with the same effect as the petition.

Rights of guardians, executors and administrators.

SEC. 96. A guardian, an executor or an administrator of an estate, who is appointed as such under the laws of this state, and who, as such guardian, executor, or administrator, is entitled to the possession of the lands belonging to the estate which he represents, may, on behalf of his ward, or the estate which he represents, upon being thereunto authorized by the proper court, sign and acknowledge the petition in this act mentioned, and may show cause, as in this act mentioned, why the boundaries of the district should not be changed.

Redivision of district.

SEC. 97. In case land is included within any district as aforesaid, the board of directors thereof shall, but not less than thirty days before any election in such district, reestablish the boundaries of the divisions and election precincts within such district, so as to include such land therein and so as to make such divisions as nearly equal in size and population as may be practicable. In case of the inclusion of any land less than thirty days before an election within such district, the inhabitants of the land so included shall not be entitled to vote at such election. (Stats. 1921, p. 861.)

REDUCTION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Election on question of reducing bonded indebtedness.

SEC. 98. Whenever the board of directors of an irrigation district heretofore organized, or hereafter organized under the provisions of this act, shall determine that the authorized bonded indebtedness of such irrigation district is greater than such district is liable to need to complete its system as planned, and there be no outstanding bonds, the board of directors may call a special election for the purpose of

voting upon a proposition to reduce such bonded indebtedness to such sum as the board may determine to be sufficient for such purpose.

Notice of election; ballots.

SEC. 99. Notice of the said election shall be given in the same manner as provided in section thirty of said act, in relation to calling special elections for issuance of bonds. The notice of election must state the amount of the authorized bonded indebtedness of such district, and the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the same; also, the date on which said election will be held, and the polling places, as established by said board of directors. The ballots cast at said election shall contain the words "For reducing bonds—Yes," or "For reducing bonds—No." When the vote is canvassed by the board of directors and entered of record, if a majority of the votes cast shall be "For reducing bonds—Yes," then in that event the board of directors shall only be empowered to issue or sell such amount of bonds as was stipulated in the said notice of such special election; but if a majority of said votes are not "For reducing bonds—Yes," then the authority to issue bonds shall remain the same as before said special election was held.

Assent of bondholders.

SEC. 99½. In case there be outstanding bonds of any district desiring to take advantage of the provisions of this act concerning reduction of bonded indebtedness, the assent of such bondholders may be obtained to such reduction of the bonded indebtedness, in the same manner as provided in section seventy-nine of this act. If such assent is obtained in the manner therein provided, then, and in that event, such district shall be empowered to take advantage of all the provisions of this act, but not otherwise. No reduction of the bonded indebtedness, as in this act provided, shall in any manner affect any order of court that may have been made, adjudicating and confirming the validity of said bonds.

LEASE OF WATER.

Authority of board to lease.

SEC. 100. Whenever any irrigation district, heretofore organized, or hereafter organized under the provisions of this act, in the development of its works as by law provided, may have opportunity, without increased expenditure, to utilize the water by it owned or controlled, for mechanical purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of said act, the board of directors may lease the same, as in this act hereinafter provided.

Manner of procedure.

SEC. 101. Whenever the board of directors may desire to lease the use of water, as hereinbefore stated, they shall pass a resolution of intention to so lease the same. Immediately thereafter the secretary shall cause notice of such intention to be given by publication in one newspaper published in each county in which lands of the district are situated, for at least twenty days (provided, a newspaper is published therein, otherwise in any newspaper the board of directors may select), and, if the board thinks proper in such other newspapers as may be

deemed advisable, calling for bids for the leasing of said water for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned. Said notice shall state that the board will receive sealed proposals therefor, that the lease will be let to the highest responsible bidder, stating the time and place of opening said proposals.

Opening proposals.

SEC. 102. At the time and place appointed the board shall proceed to open the proposals in public. As soon thereafter as may be convenient the board shall let said lease in portions, or as a whole, to the highest responsible bidder, or they may reject any or all bids, and readvertise for proposals for the same.

Rentals.

SEC. 103. The rental accruing upon said lease may vary from year to year, as shall be specified in said lease, and shall be payable semi-annually, on the thirtieth day of December and thirtieth day of June of each year. All moneys collected, as in this act provided, shall be paid into the treasury, and be apportioned to such funds as may be deemed advisable.

Length of lease; forfeiture.

SEC. 104. The board shall have power, as in this act provided, to execute a lease for any period not exceeding twenty-five years. If at any time the rental shall not be paid on the days hereinbefore mentioned, the amount of such rental then due shall be doubled, and if not paid within ninety days thereafter, the said lease shall be forfeited to said district, together with any and all works constructed, owned, used, or controlled by said lessee.

Bond of lessee.

SEC. 105. Upon the letting of any lease, as in this act provided, the board may require the lessee to execute a bond for the faithful performance of the covenants of said lease, or give such other evidence of good faith as in their judgment may be necessary.

DESTRUCTION OF UNSOLD BONDS.

Election on question of destroying unsold bonds.

SEC. 106. Whenever there remains in the hands of the board of directors of any irrigation district heretofore organized, or organized under the provisions of this act, after the completion of its ditch system, and the payment of all demands against such district, any bonds voted to be issued by said district, but not sold, and not necessary to be sold for the raising of funds for the use of such district, said board of directors may call a special election for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to destroy said unsold bonds, or so many of them as may be deemed best, or may submit such proposition at a general election.

La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irr. Dist. vs. *Halley*, 197 Cal. 50.

Notice of election; ballots.

SEC. 107. Such election shall be held in the same manner as other elections held under the provisions of this act. A notice of such election shall be given in the same manner as provided in section thirty of this act in relation to calling special elections for the issuance of bonds. The notice of election must state the amount of the bonded indebtedness of such district authorized by the vote of the district, the amount of the bonds remaining unsold, and the amount proposed to be destroyed, and the date on which such election is proposed to be held, and the polling places as fixed by the board of directors. The ballots to be cast at such election shall contain the words "For destroying bonds—Yes," and "For destroying bonds—No," and the voter must erase the word "No" in case he favors the destruction of bonds, otherwise the word "Yes."

La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irr. Dist. vs. *Halley,* 197 Cal. 50.

Two-thirds majority required.

SEC. 108. When the vote is canvassed by the board of directors and entered of record, if a two-thirds majority of the votes cast should be found to be in favor of the destruction of said bonds, then the president of the board, in the presence of a majority of the members of the board, must destroy the bonds so voted to be destroyed; and the total amount of bonds so destroyed and canceled shall be deducted from the sum authorized to be issued by the electors of said district, and no part thereof shall thereafter be reprinted or reissued.

La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irr. Dist. vs. *Halley,* 197 Cal. 50.

SAVING CLAUSES.

Existing districts and existing rights not affected.

SEC. 109. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the validity of any district heretofore organized under the laws of this state, or its rights in or to property, or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature; but said districts are hereby made subject to the provisions of this act so far as applicable; nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had not this act been passed; nor shall it affect the validity of any bonds which have been issued but not sold; nor shall it affect any action which now may be pending.

[illegible]lare Irr. Dist. vs. *Collins,* 154 Cal. 440–2;
[illegible]rd of Supervisors vs. *Thompson,* 122 Fed. 860–2.

Name of district.

SEC. 109*a*. The name of any district hereafter organized hereunder shall contain either the words "irrigation district" or "water conservation district." Any district heretofore or hereafter organized and existing, the name of which shall include the words "irrigation district" may change its said name by substituting for the word "irrigation," "water conservation" by filing with the board of supervisors with which was filed the original petition for the organization of the district, a certified copy of a resolution of its board of directors

adopted by the unanimous vote of all the members of said board at a regular meeting thereof providing for such change of name; and thereafter all proceedings of such district shall be had under such changed name, but all existing obligations and contracts of the district entered into under its former name shall remain outstanding without change and with the validity thereof unimpaired and unaffected by such change of name. (Stats. 1921, p. 1110.)

Effect on prior acts.

SEC. 110. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing or in any wise modifying the provisions of any other act relating to the subject of irrigation or water commissioners, except such as may be contained in the act, an act entitled an act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes, approved March seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the subsequent acts supplementary thereto, and amendatory thereof, all of which acts, so far as they may be inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Board of Supervisors vs. *Thompson*, 122 Fed. 860.

Time of taking effect.

SEC. 111. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Title of act.

SEC. 112. This act may be referred to in any action, proceeding or legislative enactment as "the California irrigation district act." (Stats. 1919, p. 669.)

Constitutionality:

Act is constitutional.

Turlock Irrigation District vs. *Williams*, 76 Cal. 360;
Board of Directors vs. *Tregea*, 88 Cal. 334;
In re Madera Irrigation District, 92 Cal. 296;
In re Central Irrigation District, 117 Cal. 382;
Matter of Bonds of South San Joaquin Irrigation District, 161 Cal. 345;
Fallbrook Irrigation District vs. *Bradley*, 164 U. S. 112, 41 L. Ed. 369.

Public corporation:

Irrigation district is public corporation or *quasi* corporation.

Turlock Irrigation District vs. *Williams*, 76 Cal. 360;
Central Irrigation District vs. *DeLappe*, 79 Cal. 351;
Crall vs. *Poso Irrigation District*, 87 Cal. 140;
In re Madera Irrigation District, 92 Cal. 296;
People vs. *Selma Irrigation District*, 98 Cal. 206;
People vs. *Turnbull*, 93 Cal. 630;
Tulare Irrigation District vs. *Collins*, 154 Cal. 440;
Bettencourt vs. *Industrial Accident Commission*, 175 Cal. 559;
Turlock Irr. Dist. vs. *White*, 186 Cal. 183;
People vs. *Cardiff Irr. Dist.*, 51 Cal. App. 304;
Lindsay-Strathmore Irr. Dist. vs. *Superior Court*, 182 Cal. 315.

Validity of organization:

May not be questioned by private party.

Miller vs. *Perris Irrigation District*, 85 Fed. 693.

Can not be attacked collaterally.

Quint vs. *Hoffman*, 103 Cal. 506;
Knowles vs. *New Sweden Irrigation District* (Idaho), 101 Pac. 81;
Quinton vs. *Equitable Investment Company*, 196 Fed. 314;
Tulare Irrigation District vs. *Shepard*, 185 U. S. 1.

District may not plead the illegality of its own organization to defeat payment of bonds.

Herring vs. *Modesto Irrigation District*, 95 Fed. 705;
Tulare Irrigation District vs. *Shepard*, 185 U. S. 1.

Construction of act:

Act should be so construed as to effectuate its purpose to facilitate the economic and permanent reclamation of arid lands.

Jennison vs. *Redfield*, 149 Cal. 500;
Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District vs. *Petrie* (Idaho), 153 Pac. 425;
Colburn vs. *Wilson et al.* (Idaho), 132 Pac. 579.

2. CALIFORNIA WATER STORAGE DISTRICT ACT.

An act providing for the organization, operation, maintenance, government and dissolution of water storage districts, and the inclusion of lands therein, and the exclusion of lands therefrom, and for the acquisition, appropriation, diversion, storage, conservation and distribution of water for irrigation of lands in such districts, for the drainage and reclamation connected therewith, and for the generation, disposition and sale of hydroelectric energy developed incidental to such storage and distribution, and for the acquisition, of lands or rights therein, and the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of works to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and conferring upon the state engineer certain additional duties and powers in connection with the carrying out of the purposes of said act, and providing for the appointment of directors to assist the state engineer in so doing, and defining the said duties and powers, and repealing the California irrigation act approved June 4, 1915, and all acts amendatory thereof. (Title amended, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

(Approved June 3, 1921; Stats. 1921, p. 1727; amended Stats. 1923, p. 941; amended Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

STATE ENGINEER.

State engineer, powers and duties of.

SECTION 1. The state engineer shall have the powers and duties in this act conferred upon him, in addition to the other powers and duties possessed by or imposed upon him by law, and shall also possess and exercise such further powers and authority as may be necessary to enable him to fully perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, including the employment of such engineers, attorneys, superintendents, inspectors, and other assistants as he may deem necessary, and the fixing of their compensation, which together with the cost and expense of all work done in connection with the performance of such duties under this act shall be paid by the districts to be formed hereunder as hereinafter provided for payment of other expenses of the district.

Constitutionality of act established.
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593;
Wores vs. *Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 193 Cal. 609;
Nielsen vs. *Richards*, 69 Cal. App. 533.

Executive directors, appointment, powers and duties of.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of facilitating and expediting the performance of the duties in this act imposed upon the state engineer and to provide against interference with the performance of the other duties imposed upon him by law, and to provide for the equalization of assessments in this act provided for, the governor shall within thirty days after the date upon which this act takes effect name and designate two persons to be known and hereinafter referred to as executive directors, one of whom shall have at least five years' practical experience in irrigation and the other of whom shall have had at least five years' experience in administration and both of whom shall be residents of this state

and continue to be such residents during their term of office, which term shall be four years, and until their successors have been named and have qualified. Their successors shall be named and designated in like manner. Each of said executive directors shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty dollars per day for each day employed by him in the performance of duties under this act, and shall receive actual traveling expenses while engaged in such duties, which shall be chargeable as a part of the cost of the project of the district for which such duties are performed. The powers and duties herein conferred and imposed upon the state engineer may be exercised by said executive directors under the direction of the state engineer.

ORGANIZATION OF WATER STORAGE DISTRICT.

Who may propose organization of district.

SEC. 3. A majority in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands already irrigated or susceptible of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of storage and irrigation works and representing a majority in value of said lands may by written petition propose the organization of a water storage district under the provisions of this act which shall comprise lands so irrigated or susceptible of irrigation and may include therein lands situated in other distinctive district agencies of the state including other water storage districts having different plans and purposes and the object of which is not the same; organization of such a district under the provisions of this act may also be proposed by written petition signed by not less than five hundred petitioners who are holders of title or evidence of title to lands therein; *provided*, that the said petitioners must include the holders of title or evidence of title to not less than ten per cent in value of the lands within said proposed district. Such lands proposed to be organized into a water storage district need not consist of contiguous parcels (Stats. 1923, p. 941.)

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Petition to organize district.

SEC. 4. In order to propose the organization of a water storage district, a petition signed as provided in the preceding section setting forth generally the boundaries of the proposed district or describing the lands situated therein, and the location proposed for the storage of water to be used for such irrigation, any drainage or reclamation connected therewith, and any incidental development of hydro-electric energy, and the nature of the proposed works, and praying that the territory embraced within said proposed district may be organized as a water storage district under the provisions of this act, shall be presented to the state engineer. The petition may consist of any number of separate instruments, and must be accompanied with a good and sufficient undertaking, to be approved by the state engineer, in double the amount of the probable cost of organizing such district as estimated by said state engineer, conditioned that the sureties shall pay all of said costs in case said organization shall not be finally effected, and said state engineer shall have power to require the furnishing of any additional undertaking, or undertakings, or payments of money, in case he should deem the same necessary. Upon the presentation and filing of said

petition and undertaking in the office of the said state engineer the said engineer shall forthwith fix a time and place at which he will hear said petition, which place shall be either the office of the state engineer at Sacramento or some place within the county, or one of the counties, within which any portion of the lands of said proposed district are situated and which time shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the presentation and filing of said petition. Said petition, together with a notice stating the time and place of the hearing so fixed by said engineer, shall be published in each county in which any of the lands of said proposed district are situate by said state engineer once a week for three successive weeks before said hearing. Said notice shall be issued by said state engineer, shall refer to said petition, and shall be directed to the persons named as petitioners therein, and to all other persons holding title or evidence of title to any lands included within the water storage district proposed in said petition, and to all other persons who may be interested in or affected by the project contemplated in said petition, and shall be substantially in the following form:

Before the state engineer, State of California.

To the persons named as petitioners in the foregoing petition, to all persons holding title or evidence of title to lands included within the water storage district proposed therein; and to all other persons who may be interested in or affected by the project contemplated in said petition:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the foregoing petition was filed with the state engineer on the _____ day of _____, ____, and will be heard by said engineer at _____ on the _____ day of _____, ____, at the hour of ____m. of that day, at which time and place said engineer will hear and receive evidence in support of said petition or any objections which may be presented thereto, and will hear and determine the right of all parties holding title or evidence of title to lands not included in the water storage district proposed in said petition, but which lands are already irrigated or susceptible of irrigation from the same common source and by the same system of storage and irrigation works as are particularly referred to and described in said petition, to have said lands included in said district.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved June 3, 1921, and known as California water storage district act, to which said act particular reference is hereby made.

Dated_____

_____
State Engineer.

When contained upon more than one instrument one copy only of said petition need be published but the names attached to all said instruments must appear in such publication. Signatures to the petition may be withdrawn at any time before the publication is commenced as in this section required, by filing a declaration signed by the petitioner, with the state engineer, stating that it is the intention of the petitioner to withdraw therefrom, which declaration shall be acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. (Stats. 1923, p. 942.)

Hearing on petition.

SEC. 5. At the time and place fixed in said notice the state engineer shall proceed to hear said petition and to determine whether or not the same complies with the requirements hereinbefore set forth and whether or not the notice required herein has been published as required, and must hear all competent and relevant testimony offered in support of or in opposition thereto. Said hearing may be adjourned from time to time for the determination of said facts, not exceeding thirty days in all. No defect in the contents of the petition or in the title to or form of the notice or signatures, and no lack of signatures thereto, or to the petition as published, shall vitiate any proceedings thereon; *provided,* such petition or petitions have a sufficient number of qualified signatures attached thereto. The determination of said engineer shall be expressed by an order establishing the facts. If said state engineer shall determine that any of the requirements hereinbefore set forth have not been complied with the matter shall be dismissed, but without prejudice to the right of the proper number of persons to present a new petition covering the same matter or to present the same petition with additional signatures, if such additional signatures are necessary to comply with the requirements of this act. If the state engineer shall determine that all the said requirements have been complied with the said engineer shall forthwith proceed to hear said petition and all evidence offered in support of the petition and in support of said written objections, and the written application of any holder of title or evidence of title to lands included in said proposed water storage district, to have said lands excluded therefrom, and to also receive the written application of the holder of title or evidence of title to other lands already irrigated or susceptible of irrigation from the common source and by the same system of storage and irrigation works in said petition more particularly referred to and described, to have said lands included in said district and to participate in the benefits of such water storage district. Said engineer shall ascertain and determine the practicability, feasibility and utility of the proposed project set forth in said petition, and for that purpose may make, or cause to be made, all necessary studies, examinations, surveys, plans and estimates of cost, and in connection therewith said state engineer may employ all necessary engineers, attorneys, and other assistants, or acquire and use estimates, surveys, and reports theretofore made, for the accomplishment of said purposes, and the cost thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed a sum in dollars equal in amount to one-fourth the number of acres in such proposed district and shall be deemed a part of the expense of said project, and said state engineer shall issue warrants therefor, which warrants shall be considered and treated in all respects as warrants of the district and which shall be payable out of the funds of said district when the organization thereof has been completed, and the same, if necessary, may be included in any bond issue authorized for the purpose of said district. If said district shall, as a result of any election hereinafter provided for, be not organized, any warrants so issued by said state engineer shall be a charge upon the undertaking, or undertakings, hereinbefore and in section 4 of this act provided for, and shall thereupon become due and payable by the sureties therein named, and the holders of said

warrants shall have a cause of action against said sureties thereon. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Not attempted delegation of legislative or judicial power.
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Order on petition.

SEC. 6. Upon the final hearing of said petition the state engineer shall make an order reaffirming his conclusions as to the genuineness and sufficiency of the petition, affirming the regularity and sufficiency of the notice of hearing thereon, and determining the practicability, feasibility, and utility of the proposed project. The said engineer shall also in his said order establish the boundaries of the proposed district or describe the lands included therein, specify the location proposed for the storage of water to be used for any of the purposes of this act, and provide an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed project. The said state engineer shall also in his said order divide said proposed district into five, seven, nine, or eleven divisions in such manner as to segregate into separate divisions lands possessing the same general character of water rights or interests in and to the waters of such common source, which divisions shall be numbered first, second, third, fourth, and fifth, and sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, or eleventh, according to the number of such divisions. The order of said state engineer, made as in this section provided, shall be signed by him and entered in full upon the records kept by him. A copy of such order certified by said state engineer, together with a map showing the exterior boundaries of the district and indicating the lands if any excluded therefrom, shall forthwith be filed for record in the office of the county recorder of each county in which any of the lands within the said district are situated. The finding of said state engineer in favor of the genuineness and sufficiency of the petition and the regularity and sufficiency of the notice of hearing thereon shall be final and conclusive against all persons except the State of California upon suit commenced by the attorney general. Any such suit must be commenced within ninety days after the date of first filing in the office of any county recorder of such certified copy of said order as hereinabove required. (Stats. 1923, p. 945.)

Authority of state engineer.
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Election on organization.

SEC. 7. Said state engineer shall, within sixty days after the filing of said order, give notice of an election to be held in the proposed district for the purpose of determining whether or not the same shall be organized under the provisions of this act. Such notice shall describe the boundaries so established, or the lands so included, and the divisions so created, and shall designate a name for the proposed district, and said notice shall be published once a week for at least three weeks previous to such election in each county in which any land in the proposed district is situated. Such notice shall require ballots to be cast which shall contain the words "Water storage district—Yes" or "Water storage district—No," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons to be voted for at said election. For the purposes

of said election the state engineer must establish a convenient number of election precincts in said proposed district and define the boundaries thereof and at least one such precinct must be established for each division of said district and said state engineer, at the time of calling said election, shall in his order designate voting places and appoint three landholders of the district to act as a board of election at each voting place. Such election shall be conducted as nearly as practicable in accordance with the general water storage district election as in this act provided, but no particular form of ballot shall be required. Nominating petitions for officers to be elected at such election shall be filed as provided in section thirty-nine of this act except that the same shall be filed in the office of the state engineer.

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

Election of directors.

SEC. 8. At such election there shall be elected a board of directors corresponding in number to the number of divisions in the district. None of said directors shall be elected by the district at large, but one director shall be elected by each division to represent such division. Said officers shall qualify in the same manner as is provided for the qualification of the same officers elected at a general water storage district election, as hereinafter in this act provided. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Qualification of voters.

SEC. 9. Only the holders of title or evidence of title to lands situated within the district shall be entitled to vote at such election, and every such holder of title or evidence of title shall be entitled to vote, in person or as hereinafter provided, in each precinct in which any of the lands so owned by him are situated and to cast one vote for each one hundred dollars', or fraction thereof, worth of land in said precinct so owned by him. Each male or female voter over the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy. Any guardian, administrator, or executor of a person or estate owning land within the district shall be considered the holder of title or evidence of title to such lands for the purposes of this act, where the owner in fee is not entitled to vote. Any corporation holding title or evidence of title to lands within the district shall be entitled to vote as such land owner through any officer or agent thereunto duly authorized in writing under the seal of the corporation. Entrymen upon public lands situated within the district shall be considered as the holders of title or evidence of title to such lands for the purposes of this act. No person shall vote by proxy unless his authority to cast such vote shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing duly acknowledged and certified in the same manner as grants of real property and filed with the board of election. The provisions of this act relating to general elections shall, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, apply to elections on organization of any water storage district under this act. (Stats. 1923, p. 945.)

Canvass of votes.

SEC. 10. The state engineer shall on the second Monday succeeding such election proceed to canvass the vote cast thereat and if upon such canvass it appears that a majority of all the votes cast are "Water storage district—Yes" said engineer shall, by an order entered in the records kept by him, declare the territory duly organized as a water storage district under the name theretofore designated, and shall declare the candidate for director receiving at such election the highest number of votes in each division to be duly elected a director. If upon such canvass it appears that a majority of all the votes cast are "Water storage district—No," then the result of such election shall be declared accordingly and entered of record in the records kept by the state engineer. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Order on election, filing of.

SEC. 11. If such order on election shall declare the territory duly organized as a water storage district the said state engineer shall forthwith cause a copy of such order, duly certified, to be filed for record in the office of the county recorder of each county in which any portion of the lands embraced in such district is situated, and from and after such filing the organization of such district shall be complete and said district shall have the powers and rights conferred upon it by the provisions of this act. Said state engineer shall at the same time issue certificates of election to the persons declared in said order to be elected directors. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND REPORT OF BOARD ON PROJECT.

Board of directors, tenure of office.

SEC. 12. The directors elected at such election, after qualifying by receiving their certificates of election and subscribing the official oath and giving the required bonds, shall immediately enter upon their duties and shall hold office, respectively, until their successors are elected and qualified. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Board of directors, organization of.

SEC. 13. The directors shall on the first Tuesday after their election and qualification meet and organize as a board and select and designate an office of the board, which shall also be the office of the district, at which the board shall thereafter hold its meetings. The board shall then proceed to classify themselves by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, and the term of office of the class having the greater number shall expire on the first Tuesday in March following the next general February election in this act provided for; and the term of office of the class having the lesser number shall terminate on the first Tuesday in March following the next general February election thereafter. After such classification the board shall elect a president from their number and shall appoint a secretary and treasurer, each of whom shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. The term of office of any treasurer holding office at the date this amendatory act becomes effective shall terminate at the general water

storage district election next thereafter held in the district for which such treasurer holds office; *provided, however,* that if any vacancy shall occur in the office of any incumbent treasurer prior to such general water storage district election, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the board of directors of the district in which such vacancy occurs, the treasurer so appointed to hold office at the pleasure of the board of directors. The amount of the bond to be given by the secretary for the faithful performance of his duties shall be fixed by the board.

The office of the board and its place of meetings may be changed by a majority vote of the board of directors, but no such change shall become effective until after the resolution making such change shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in the county in which the office of the board of directors has theretofore been located. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Board of directors, meetings of.

SEC. 14. The board of directors shall thereafter hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at the place selected as the office of the board; *provided,* that such board may by resolution duly entered upon its minutes fix any other time or place for the regular monthly meeting, but no such change shall become effective until after the resolution making such change shall have been published once a week for two successive weeks in the county in which the office of the board of directors is located. Such special meetings of the board of directors may be held as may be required for the proper transaction of the business of the district, but a special meeting must be ordered by a majority of the board. The order must be entered of record, and five days notice thereof must be given by the secretary to each director not joining in the order. The order must specify the business to be transacted, and no other business than that specified in the order may be transacted at such special meeting, unless all the members are present and consent to the consideration of any business not specified in said order. All meetings of the board must be public and a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A smaller number of directors than a quorum may adjourn from day to day. All records of the board shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

Board of directors, complementary powers and duties of.

SEC. 15. The board of directors shall have in addition to the powers and authority hereinbefore and hereinafter conferred upon it, such further powers and authority as may be necessary to enable it to fully perform the duties imposed upon it by this act.

Provisions for defraying preliminary expenses.

SEC. 16. The board of directors must and shall at its first regular meeting or within ninety (90) days thereafter levy an assessment of an equal amount upon each acre of land in said district sufficient to pay all warrants issued by the state engineer, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to defray all other expenses as estimated by the board, incurred and to be incurred for the general benefit of the

district up to the time of the levy of the assessment provided for in section 19 of this act, including expenses incurred prior to the organization of the district, but in the judgment of the board properly incurred for the general benefit of the district, the amounts required to be raised to pay warrants of the state engineer and to pay such expenses to be separately stated in the resolution levying the assessment. In the event the assessment so levied for such purposes shall not be sufficient for the same, it shall be the duty of the board of directors from time to time levy an additional assessment or assessments of the same character for said purposes; *provided, however*, that the total of all such assessments, exclusive of the amount assessed for the purpose of paying warrants of the state engineer, shall not exceed fifty (50) cents per acre, except as hereinafter provided.

If, after the total amount raised by all such assessments shall have been expended or its expenditure authorized, such total amount is found to be insufficient to meet all of such expenses of the district, the directors may, in the manner hereafter provided, levy an additional assessment or assessments of like character for such purposes up to an amount not in excess of fifty (50) cents per acre. Before levying any such additional assessment the board of directors shall pass a resolution declaring its intention so to do and in such resolution shall appoint a time not less than two weeks and not more than four weeks from the passage of such resolution of intention at which the matter of levying such additional assessment will be considered in open meeting. A copy of such resolution of intention shall be published once a week for at least two weeks before the time so appointed in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which land within the district is located. At the time so appointed the board shall meet and in open meeting consider the matter of levying such additional assessment and hear any objection thereto and at or after such meeting may upon approval of the state engineer levy such additional assessment, if in its judgment the best interests of the district so require. Every assessment levied under this section shall constitute a lien upon the lands affected thereby, until the full amount thereof is paid, which lien shall be prior to all other liens, except state, county and municipal taxes and assessments, or taxes levied or assessed by or under statutory authority, and shall be collected in the same manner as other assessments provided for in this act. The provisions of this section as amended shall apply to all water storage districts, whether organized before or after the date of this amendatory act becomes effective. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Original section constitutional.
Turpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Board of directors, preparation and submission of report of.

SEC. 17. The board of directors shall upon the organization of a water storage district as in this act provided, proceed to make or cause to be made, all such examinations, surveys, detailed plans and specifications, and estimates of costs for the acquisition, appropriation, diversion, storage, conservation and distribution of water, any drainage or reclamation works connected therewith, and the generation of hydroelectric energy incident thereto, and the sale and distribution thereof,

as may be necessary or requisite to enable said board of directors to ascertain and estimate the requirements and works necessary as aforesaid, for the purpose of said water storage district, and the probable cost and expense thereof, and to make a report thereof as hereinafter provided, in which connection said board may use and adopt all previous estimates, surveys, reports and other data it may have acquired or which are available to it, adapted to that purpose, and may employ all necessary engineers, attorneys and other assistants for the accomplishment of said purposes, and the cost thereof shall be deemed a part of the expense of said project, and such board may issue warrants therefor, which shall be payable out of the funds of said district and may be included in any bond issue authorized for the purposes of said district. Said board of directors may at their option segregate and divide the plans, specifications and estimates of cost into one or more units of construction, and may in said plan provide that one or more individual units of construction shall not be entered upon immediately, but shall be authorized and undertaken in such order and at such future time as the board of directors shall thereafter determine. Upon the completion of said examination and study of the proposed project by the said board of directors, the said board shall prepare and file in the office of the state engineer, and a true copy thereof in the office of the secretary of said board, a report thereof, in which said report shall be set forth in full and in detail the character and nature of the proposed works, a description of the rights both to waters and lands it will be necessary to acquire to carry said project to completion, accompanied by detailed plans and specifications, and a detailed estimate of the cost of said project, including the acquisition of all rights necessary to the completion and operation thereof. The board of directors shall attach to said report a recommendation that said project shall be carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications in said report contained, or that said project be abandoned. Such report when completed shall be signed by a majority of the board of directors, and entered in full upon the minutes of said board. If said board shall determine to segregate and divide the plans, specifications and estimates into more than one unit of construction, such plans, specifications and estimates shall be complete as to each unit, and the board shall in its report specify the particular unit or units the construction of which shall be immediately entered upon and the particular unit or units reserved for future action. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE ENGINEER SUBSEQUENT TO REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Action on adverse report.

SEC. 18. If the said board of directors recommends that said project be abandoned the state engineer shall make such further investigation of said project as is in his judgment desirable and shall within sixty days after the filing of said report make and enter upon the records kept by him an order either (*a*) approving and confirming the said report and recommendation and declaring said project abandoned, which said order shall be without prejudice to the presentation of another petition covering the same matter, or (*b*) approving and

adopting the said report but taking no action with respect to the said recommendation, and calling another election to be held in the district for the purpose of determining whether or not the recommendation of said board of directors shall be adopted or rejected. In the event the said order so made and entered by the state engineer shall call an election, said state engineer shall within thirty days after the entry of said order give notice of such election. Said notice shall be published once a week for at least three weeks previous to such election in each county in which any land in the district is situated. Said notice shall require ballots to be cast, which shall contain the words "Completion of project—Yes" or "Completion of project—No." For the purposes of said election the state engineer must establish a convenient number of election precincts in said district and define the boundaries thereof and said state engineer at the time of calling said election shall in his order designate voting places and appoint three land holders of the district to act as a board of election at each voting place. Such election shall be conducted as nearly as practicable in accordance with the provisions of this act relating to general water storage district elections, but no particular form of ballot shall be required. The qualification of voters at said election shall be the same as prescribed for the original election on organization of district, and the votes cast at said election shall be canvassed in the same manner as votes cast at said original election, and the result of such election shall be declared and entered of record in the minutes of the board. If such result shall show more than one-third of all the votes cast are "Completion of project—No," the state engineer shall make and enter in his records an order declaring said project abandoned, and requiring all persons, except the holders of warrants issued pursuant to the provisions of this act and which have been duly presented for payment, having claims against said district, or proposed district, to file them with the necessary vouchers within three months from the making of said order in the office of said state engineer. Notice of said order requiring presentation of claims stating the time and place thereof shall be published in the county in which the office of the district is located by said state engineer once a week for four successive weeks, the first publication of which said notice shall be made within ten days after the making of said order. After all warrants issued under the provisions of this act which have been duly presented for payment and all claims that have been duly presented and have been allowed and approved by said state engineer or the board of directors of said district, have been paid, said state engineer shall forthwith cause a copy of said order declaring said project abandoned, duly certified by said state engineer, to be filed for record in the office of the county recorder of each county in which any portion of the land embraced in said district is situated, and from and after such filing said district shall be deemed dissolved and all liens which may have attached to any of the lands therein under any provisions of this act shall be discharged and any undertaking given pursuant thereto shall be annulled and of no further effect. If the canvass of the votes cast at such election show two-thirds or more of all votes cast are "Completion of project—Yes" said state engineer shall thereupon appoint the commissioners provided for in section 19 of this act

and thereafter such proceedings shall be taken and followed as are provided in said section 19 and subsequent sections of this act. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Action on favorable report, assessment of project cost by commissioners, and review thereof by adjustment board.

SEC. 19. If the board of directors recommends that said project be carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications in its said report contained, the state engineer shall make such further investigation of such project as is in his judgment desirable and shall as soon as possible after the expiration of sixty days after the filing of said report make and enter upon the records kept by him an order either approving and confirming said report and recommendation or disapproving the same. Pending final approval or disapproval by the state engineer, the board of directors may amend, modify, or supplement their report and the plans, specifications and estimates and other matters accompanying the same, either on their initiative or in response to suggestions by the state engineer.

Immediately after making and recording such order, the state engineer shall call a district election for the purpose of determining whether such recommendation and report shall be adopted, such election to be noticed, held, and conducted and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects as nearly as possible as provided in section 18 of this act, the notice of election to state whether such report and recommendation is approved or disapproved by the state engineer.

If the result of such election shows that more than one-third of all votes cast are "Completion of project—No," the project shall be deemed abandoned and proceedings shall be thereafter taken as provided in section 18 in case of abandonment. If the result of such election shows two-thirds or more of all votes cast are "Completion of project—Yes," said report and recommendation shall be deemed to be adopted by the district. In case of the adoption of said report and recommendation the state engineer shall forthwith appoint three (3) commissioners whose duty it shall be to assess the cost of the project, or in the event said board shall have divided the project into units of construction, the cost of the unit or units specified for immediate construction, upon the benefited lands within the district, and the said cost shall be apportioned in accordance with the benefits that will accrue to each tract of land held in separate ownership in said district by reason of the expenditures of said sums of money, and the completion of the project, or such unit or units thereof as have been specified for immediate construction, such assessment to be in gold coin of the United States; *provided, however*, that if the project shall include plans for the generation of electric power, then the commissioners shall ascertain the total cost of all the properties which are necessary to be used in connection with the generation of electric power as set forth in said plan, and shall also ascertain what portion of the assessment of benefits to accrue to each tract made as herein provided consists of costs of the properties which are necessary to be so used; *and provided, further,* that where any such tract of land consists of more than one section such apportionment to such tract of land shall be made accord-

ing to legal subdivisions thereof or to other boundaries sufficient to identify the same in subdivisions not greater than one section in area, but any failure or defect in complying with this requirement shall not invalidate said apportionment or said assessment. One of said commissioners shall be a civil engineer and one shall have a practical knowledge of irrigation, and none of said commissioners shall have any interest in any land in the district either directly or indirectly, and each commissioner before entering upon his duties shall take and subscribe an oath that he is not in any manner interested directly or indirectly in any land in the district and that he will perform the duties of commissioner to the best of his ability, and said commissioners shall be paid as compensation for the services rendered by them such sum, or sums, as the state engineer shall fix and determine, which shall be considered a part of the cost of the project, and said state engineer may issue warrants therefor, which shall be payable out of the funds of said district and may be included in any bond issue authorized for the purposes of said district. The said commissioners shall receive from the board of directors of the district a copy of the detailed plans, specifications, and estimate of the costs of the project, which have been duly filed with the state engineer. The said commissioners shall thereupon prepare and certify to the state engineer in triplicate rolls which shall contain:

(1) A description of each tract held in separate ownership by legal subdivisions, governmental surveys or other boundaries sufficient to identify the same; *provided, however,* that if any area composed of more than one tract held in separate ownership is not assessed because the lands therein will not be benefited by the expenditure of the funds to be raised by the assessment, a description of such area as a whole without a description of each tract thereof shall be sufficient;

(2) The number of acres in each tract;

(3) The name and address of the owner of each tract, if known, and if unknown, that fact, but no mistake or error in the name of the owner or supposed owner of the property assessed, and no mistake in any other particular, shall render the assessment thereof invalid;

(4) The rate per acre of such assessment upon each tract assessed, or if no assessment is made upon any tract, or area composed of more than one tract, a statement of that fact;

(4½) The rate per acre of such assessment upon each tract assessed for the costs of the properties which are necessary to be used in connection with the generating of electric power, or if no assessment of such costs is made upon any tract, or area composed of more than one tract, a statement of that fact;

(5) The total amount of the assessment as computed;

(6) Any other statement which may be required by the state engineer and as to which notice is given in writing to the commissioners at the time of transmitting the plans and specifications and costs of the work for the district beforementioned.

The roll shall be separately made for lands lying within different counties contained within said district. Said rolls when completed shall be accompanied by the written report of the commissioners wherein is set out with particularity the exact nature and quantum of the benefits so assessed, both in respect of the right in and to stored surplus waters, and the right to store water in the reservoir or reservoirs of

the district, apportioned and allocated to each such tract of land in said district and also through any drainage or reclamation work connected therewith and also the portion of the assessment attributable to the cost of the properties which are necessary to be used in connection with the generation of electric power. In such report lands embraced within a comprehensive area or a political subdivision of the state may be referred to generally as lands lying within such area or subdivision without further description.

Said rolls when completed shall be duly certified by said commissioners and forthwith by them filed in the office of the state engineer. Said state engineer shall forthwith transmit two copies of said rolls to the board of directors of said district, who shall file one copy in their records and thereupon transmit to the county treasurer of each county within such district that portion of the roll relating to the lands within such county. Thereafter the executive directors and the president of the board of directors of the water storage district in which the lands described in said rolls are situated shall become and constitute a board, in the nature of a board of equalization, which shall be known and designated as the "adjustment board" and whose functions shall be to consider and act upon objections, if any, presented as herein provided to the assessment made by said commissioners. For that purpose said adjustment board shall at once organize by the election from its members of a president and a secretary and shall thereupon appoint times and places not less than thirty days after said rolls have been filed in the records of said board of directors when and where it will meet within each county wherein lands of said district are situated for the purpose of hearing objections to said assessments, and notice of such hearing shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in each county in which any land within said district may be situated. Said objections, if any, must be in writing verified and filed with the state engineer, and shall set forth the grounds of such objections. Such verification shall be made by the affidavit of the objector or some other person who is familiar with the facts. Said adjustment board may postpone such hearings from time to time. At such hearings the adjustment board shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the correctness of such assessment, and may modify, amend, or approve the said assessment in any particular and may reapportion the whole or any part thereof; *provided, however,* that no assessment shall be increased except after personal notice or notice by registered mail given to the owner, if known, by depositing in the post office at the place in which the office of said district is located in a sealed envelope addressed to each of such owners at his last known, if any, place of residence or business, otherwise at the county seat of the county in which any portion of his lands are situated, with full postage paid, at least two weeks before said hearing, or if unknown by publication at least once a week for two successive weeks in the county in which said land in the district may be located, and upon a hearing of objections thereto if made.

Said adjustment board, after said hearings, must make an order approving such assessment as finally fixed or modified, which order shall be filed with and entered in the records of the state engineer, and the apportionment and determination of said adjustment board shall be final and conclusive, and no action or defense shall ever be maintained

attacking the same in any respect. Two copies of said assessment roll as finally fixed and approved by the adjustment board shall be forthwith certified by the secretary of such adjustment board and transmitted to the board of directors of the said district, who shall file one copy in their records and thereupon immediately transmit to the county treasurer of each county within such district that portion of the roll relating to the lands within such county together with a copy of the order of approval of such assessment roll by said adjustment board. Thereafter said assessment roll shall be conclusive evidence before any court or tribunal that said assessment has been made and levied according to law.

When the board of directors shall file with the county treasurer of a county within such district the said assessment list or roll as finally approved as hereinbefore provided the charges assessed thereby upon the several tracts of land within the county shall contitute a lien thereon which shall be prior to all other liens except state, county and municipal taxes, and assessments or taxes levied or assessed by or under statutory authority and shall impart notice thereof to all persons. Where bonds of such district have been issued upon any such assessment no act or conduct on the part of such board of directors, or any officer herein mentioned, shall invalidate any such assessment after the same shall have become a lien in the manner herein provided.

In the event of the division of the project into units of construction, and the specification of one or more units for future construction, the board of directors shall at such time as it shall determine upon the construction of any such unit or units, pass a resolution to that effect and cause a certified copy thereof to be transmitted to the state engineer. At such time the board may amend the plans, specifications and estimates of costs of such unit or units by making such changes therein, modifications thereof, and additions thereto, as it shall deem desirable, and in the event of any such change, modification or addition, the board shall cause to be filed with the state engineer, the plans, specifications and estimates of costs of such unit or units as amended. Upon receipt by the state engineer, of such certified copy of resolution and such amended plans, specifications and estimates of cost, if any, the same proceedings for levying, approving and collecting an assessment to meet the cost of the unit or units to be constructed shall be had as hereinbefore provided for an assessment to meet the cost of the unit or units first constructed.

Any proceedings taken under this section prior to the going into effect of this act amending the same, and conforming to said section as it read before such amendment, shall not be invalidated by the passage of this act, but all subsequent proceedings shall be taken into accord with said section as so amended. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Hearing as to benefits.

Fallbrook Irr. Dist. vs. *Bradley*, 164 U. S. 112;
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Apportionment of assessment, where land subdivided.

SEC. 19*a*. When any tract of land upon which any assessment provided for by this act has been levied shall be subdivided into smaller parcels, the board of directors of the district shall, upon the written request of the owner of such tract or of any of such smaller parcels and after hearing, reapportion the said assessment in such manner as

will in the judgment of the board charge each of said smaller parcels with a just portion of such assessment. Supplementary assessment rolls, showing such reapportionment, shall be made and shall be made separately for lands lying within different counties. Said board of directors shall thereafter file copies of said supplementary assessment rolls with the state engineer and shall also file with the country treasurer of each county in which any portion of said tract so subdivided is situated the supplementary assessment roll relating to the lands in such county, and from and after such filing the said assessment shall be an assessment upon each of said smaller parcels in accordance with such reapportionment and not an assessment upon said tract as a whole; and such supplementary assessment rolls shall be deemed to be a part of and amendatory of the assessment roll or rolls theretofore filed for all purposes. Such reapportionment shall in no wise affect the assessment except as to the lands included in the supplementary assessment rolls. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Reassessment, after five years.

SEC. 19*b*. At the expiration of five years after the commissioners have assessed the cost of the project upon the benefited lands within the district, and the costs of the portion of the project used for the generation of electric energy, and thereafter at periods of not less than five years, the state engineer, upon the request of the board of directors, or upon petition of holders of title to ten per cent of the lands within the district, shall appoint three commissioners to reassess the costs of the project upon the benefited lands within the district, whereupon the state engineer shall appoint such commissioners, and thereupon proceedings shall be had for assessing the costs of the project as provided in section 19 of this act. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS.

Provision for payment in full.

SEC. 20. The assessment list of each county must remain open for payment in full in the office of the county treasurer of the respective counties within the district for a period of thirty days; and during the time they so remain any person may pay the amount of the charge assessed against any tract of land to the county treasurer in gold coin of the United States or in warrants of the district drawn by the state engineer or the board of directors, or the proper officers thereof.

Collection of assessments, additional help.

SEC. 20*a*. The county treasurer of any county in which any of the lands contained in the district are located during the time for the collection of the taxes or assessments of the district may require the board of directors of such district to provide and pay for such additional help as may be required to care for the matters relating to the collection of the said taxes of the district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Collection of unpaid assessments.

SEC. 21. At the end of thirty days the county treasurer must make return to the board of directors of the district of all assessments paid.

All unpaid assessments shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Thereafter all unpaid assessments and accrued interest shall be collected when and as called, and paid to the treasurer of the county or counties, who shall collect and hold such moneys to the credit of the district. Unless bonds shall have been authorized as hereinafter provided, all such payments shall be made in such amounts or installments and at such times respectively as the said board, from time to time, in its discretion, by order entered in its minutes, may direct. Upon making any order fixing and calling such installment or amount, the secretary shall also enter in the minutes of the board, and certify to each county treasurer for signature and mailing or publication in the counties in which any lands within the district are situated a notice in substantially the following form:

(Name) water storage district. (Location of the principal place of business.) Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors held on_____an installment of_____ per cent of assessment number _____ was ordered paid within sixty days from the date thereof to the respective county treasurers of the counties wherein lands of such district are situate. Any installment which shall remain unpaid on the (day fixed) will be delinquent, together with the accrued interest thereon, with ten per cent of such installment and interest added as penalty.

(Signed)_____

Treasurer of_____County.

Such notice must be sent through the mail, addressed to each owner of land in the district at his place of residence if known, and if not known, at the place where the principal office of the district is situated, or in lieu thereof such notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in each such county.

If any such installment shall remain unpaid at the expiration of said sixty days from the date of the order, then the said installment of said assessment shall become delinquent, together with the accrued interest thereon and a penalty of ten per cent of the amount of said installment and interest shall be added thereto and collected for the use of the district.

Immediately after the said installment has become delinquent the said county treasurer or county treasurers must prepare and as soon as the same is complete publish once a week for two consecutive weeks in each county wherein lands of the district are situated, in one notice a list of all delinquencies in such county, which notice shall contain a description of the property assessed, the name of the person to whom it is assessed or a statement that it is assessed to unknown owners, if such is the fact, the amount then due on said property, and a notice that the property assessed will be sold on the date therein stated in front of the courthouse of said county to pay the amount then due on said property. The date of said sale shall not be less than ten days after the date of the last publication of said notice. At the time stated in said notice, or such other time to which said sale may have been postponed, the county treasurer must sell said property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States. Out of the proceeds of said

sale the county treasurer must deposit the amount due on said property as shown in said notice to the proper fund of the said district. The county treasurer must pay to the owner of said property any surplus remaining after said deposit to the credit of the district, after first deducting any expense of sale. Except where bonds have been issued upon an assessment the board of directors may direct the county treasurer to postpone said sale from time to time, for not less than ten nor more than thirty days at one time, by a written notice posted at the place of sale.

If no bid is made for said property equal to the amount due thereon, it must be struck off to the district for the said amount so due. A certificate of such sale shall be executed by the county treasurer to the purchaser, or to the district if the property shall have been struck off to the district, and this certificate of sale shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of said county. Any person interested in said property may redeem the same at any time within three years after the date of said sale, by paying to the county treasurer the amount for which the said property was sold, and interest on the said sum at the rate of two per cent per month from the date of said sale, which amount shall be credited to the proper fund of said district.

If no redemption shall be made within said three years, the purchaser or the district, if the property shall have been sold to the district, shall be entitled to a deed executed by the county treasurer or his successor in office, and the effect of such deed shall be to convey said property free and clear of all liens and incumbrances except state, county and municipal taxes, assessments or taxes levied or assessed by or under statutory authority and any water storage district assessment or portion thereof remaining unpaid at the date of said sale, each installment whereof may be called and collected as herein provided. The board of directors may sell such property sold to the district at any time at public auction after notice given for the same period and in the same manner as is herein provided for sale of delinquent assessments, but not for a sum less than the amount for which said property was sold, with interest at seven per cent per annum, and the deed executed in pursuance of such sale shall convey said property free of all incumbrances except as herein above provided for said deed by the county treasurer. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENTS.

Manner of making levy.

SEC. 22. Whenever after completion of the works of a district in whole or in part, it becomes necessary in the opinion of its board of directors to raise any sum for the maintenance, repairs or operation of its works or for the conduct and management of the district or its works, the board of directors shall first cause to be prepared and when prepared, adopt a report showing the stage to which the said works have been completed and paid for, the sum or sums that will be required for the maintenance or repair or operation of said works, or for the conduct or management of the district or its works, with reasonable particularity, together with any plans and specifications for any work to be done, and an estimate of the aggregate cost thereof, a copy of

which said report with the said plans and specifications shall be placed on file with the secretary of said board, and a notice of the filing of said report stating the purpose of the same, and where the same may be inspected by any person interested, and fixing a time within which protests against the adoption of said report and the levying of any assessment thereunder may be filed, and the time and place when a hearing on such protests will be had. Such hearings shall be public, and held at the ordinary place of business of the board of directors of said district within said district, at which said hearing all protestants shall be permitted to appear in person or by attorney and present their objections to such report, if any. At the conclusion of such hearing said board may adopt such report or modify the same or cause a new report to be made and prepared to be again set for hearing as in the first instance, or abandon either in whole or in part the levying of any assessment pursuant to such report. If after such hearing said board shall determine that such assessment be necessary, said board may make an order of supplementary assessment. Such supplementary assessment shall be spread between the respective tracts of land in the proportions which the total amounts assessed against such tracts by the original and all subsequent assessments for construction purposes bear to one another. The order making such supplementary assessment shall be entered in the minutes of the board, shall state the total amount necessary to be raised and shall fix the rate of assessment which shall be the percentage of the total amount assessed by the original and all subsequent assessments for construction purposes which is required to produce the amount necessary to be raised. Upon the making of such order, the board shall cause to be prepared a supplementary assessment roll showing by description each tract assessed, the total of assessments against the same for construction purposes, the rate of assessment and the amount assessed against the same by such supplementary assessment in dollars and cents computed at such rate. Upon the completion of such supplementary assessment roll, the board shall file with the county treasurer of each county wherein are situated lands subject to such assessment, a copy of so much of such assessment roll as pertains to the lands within that county, and thereupon such assessment shall constitute a lien upon each tract shown to be assessed by the copy of the assessment roll so filed for the amount assessed against it, such lien to be of the same character and to have the same incidents as the lien of an original assessment for purposes of construction. At any time within sixty (60) days from the filing of the copy of the assessment roll as aforesaid, the same may be amended by the board of directors to correct errors either on its own initiative or at the instance of any land owner affected, such amendment to be made by endorsement upon the assessment roll by the county treasurer upon the certification of the error to him by the board of directors. Such supplementary assessment shall be collected in the manner herein provided for the collection of original assessments and the board of directors may call the same as a whole or in installments from time to time, as it may deem best.

The report of the commissioners allocating or spreading the original assessment levied for construction purposes and all assessment rolls for such assessment or for supplementary assessments for such purposes shall continue in force as the basis for allocating and spreading assess-

ments for maintenance repair or operation of the works of the project or for the management and conduct of such works or of the district. All provisions of this act with respect to the levy and collection of assessments shall, so far as appropriate, be applicable to such supplementary assessments.

For the purpose of the care, operation, management, repair or improvement of such portions of the project as are in use, including salaries of officers and employees, and all other operating and maintenance expenses, the board may in lieu (either in part or in whole) of levying assessments as in this section provided for, fix rates of tolls and charges for irrigation or available irrigation and other services rendered by the district, and collect the same from all persons receiving the benefit of such irrigation or other services, such tolls and charges to be proportional as nearly as possible to the service rendered.

Whenever any tolls or charges for the use of the water or for other services rendered by the district provided for by this act have been fixed by the board of directors, it shall be lawful to make the same payable in advance, and in case any tolls or charges remain unpaid for a period of thirty days after the same become payable, the same shall become delinquent and a penalty of ten per cent shall be added thereto and such delinquent tolls and charges shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. The board of directors may, after any toll or charge becomes delinquent, file in the office of the county recorder of the county in which are situated the lands as to which such tolls or charges are delinquent, a list showing the names of the owners of such lands, if known, and if not known, a statement of that fact, a description of such lands sufficient for identification and the amounts of tolls and charges which are delinquent, and upon the filing of such list the tolls and charges so listed, together with the penalties and interest thereon, shall become a lien upon the lands as to which such tolls and charges are delinquent in the same manner and of the same character as the lien of a district assessment. The board of directors of any water storage district may at any time after any toll or charge provided for in this act has become delinquent, direct that proceedings be not taken to enforce the lien therefor, and in place of such proceedings bring suit in the name of the district against the delinquent to enforce collection of such delinquent toll or charge. In such suit the district may recover the amount of such toll or charge, together with penalties and interest, and costs of suit. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Special assessments, when and how made.

SEC. 23. In the event that the original assessment for the project or any unit thereof is insufficient to provide for the completion of the project or of such unit, the board of directors shall levy and collect a supplementary assessment or assessments to cover the estimated cost of completion thereof. Each such supplementary assessment shall be spread between the different tracts of land in the proportion which the amounts assessed against such tracts by the original assessment bear to one another. Such supplementary assessment shall be made by order entered in the minutes of the board, which order shall state the total amount necessary to be raised and shall fix the rate of assessment which

shall be the percentage of the total amount assessed by the original assessment which is required to produce the amount necessary to be raised. Upon the making of such order, the board shall cause to be prepared a supplementary assessment roll showing by description each tract assessed, the amount assessed against the same by the original assessment, the rate of assessment and the amount assessed against the same by such supplementary assessment in dollars and cents computed at such rate. Upon the completion of such supplementary assessment roll, the board shall file with the county treasurer of each county wherein are situated lands subject to such assessment a copy of so much of such assessment roll as pertains to lands within that county and thereupon such assessment shall constitute a lien upon each tract shown to be assessed by the copy of the assessment roll so filed for the amount assessed against it, such lien to be of the same character and to have the same incidents as the lien of the original assessment. At any time within sixty (60) days from the filing of the copy of the assessment roll as aforesaid, the same may be amended by the board of directors to correct errors either on its own initiative or at the instance of any land owner affected, such amendment to be made by endorsement upon the assessment roll by the county treasurer upon the certification of the error to him by the board of directors. Such supplementary assessment shall be collected in the manner herein provided for the collection of original assessments, and the board of directors may call the same as a whole or in installments from time to time, as it may deem best.

The board of directors may also determine upon the acquisition of property or for the construction of work not contemplated in the report and recommendation, with accompanying plans and specifications, originally adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 19. In such event, the same proceedings for the preparation and adoption or rejection of the report and recommendation as to the acquisition of such additional property or construction of such additional work, and in case of the adoption of such report and recommendation, the levying and collection of the assessment or assessments to meet the cost thereof, shall be taken in connection with the property and work to be acquired or constructed as hereby provided shall be taken in connection with the acquisition or construction of the property or work contemplated by the original project.

In the event the cost of any unit is less than the funds collected therefor, the excess shall be held and used for the benefit of such unit only and shall be applied to the bond fund of such unit, if any, and if there be no bond fund then to the maintenance and operation of such unit. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Call of tax or assessment, deduction of net revenue.

SEC. 23½. Upon the call of any tax or assessment, or portion thereof, hereunder the board of directors shall ascertain the total net revenue which has been derived by the district from the generation of electric power since the call of the last preceding tax or assessment, or portion thereof, and from the tax or assessment then called upon each tract of land which has been assessed for the costs of the properties comprising

the portion of the project to be used for the generation of electric energy, there shall be deducted by the county treasurer of each county in which lands of the district are situated, an amount equal to such proportion of the total net revenue so ascertained to have been derived from the generation of electric energy, as the portion of such costs assessed under section 19 hereof against such tract bears to the total of such costs. In making such deduction, fractions of cents upon each such tract shall be disregarded and no error in the computation of such deduction shall invalidate any such call. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

BONDS.

Bonds, when and in what manner and form issued and how validated, certified, sold, paid, and proceeds accounted for.

SEC. 24. Whenever in any water storage district any assessment has been levied and assessed upon the lands of said district and remains unpaid in whole or in part, and, in the judgment and opinion of the board of directors of said district, it shall be for the best interest of the district or the landowners therein to issue bonds for the purpose of obtaining money to pay the costs of the proposed project, the indebtedness of the district, or any other lawful charge, or when a petition signed by the owners of more than one-fourth in assessed value of the lands of the district, requesting it is filed with the secretary of said board, the board of directors of such district shall by order entered upon the records of said board order a special election to be held in said district, at which special election shall be submitted to the owners of assessed land in said district the question whether or not bonds of said district shall be issued in an amount equal to the amount of such assessment, or the part of such assessment remaining unpaid, which said amount shall be entered by said board of directors in its records and stated by them in the order for such special election.

The notice of such special election must state in addition to other statements required to be made therein, the aggregate face value of bonds proposed to be issued. Only owners of lands which have been assessed as provided herein shall be qualified to vote at such election. Such election shall be conducted, save and except as in this section otherwise specifically provided, in accordance with the provisions of this act relating to other elections in the district.

The ballots cast at such election shall contain the words "Bonds—Yes" or the words "Bonds—No." A list of the ballots cast shall be made by the board of election containing the name of each voter who has voted at such election, and if the ballot be cast by proxy also the name of the person casting it, and the number of votes cast by each voted. At the close of the polls the board of election shall at once proceed to canvass the votes and declare the result and shall deliver a certificate showing such result and the number of votes cast for and against the issuing of such bonds to the county clerk of the county wherein the office of the district is situated, and shall deliver a duplicate thereof to the board of directors of the district, and shall also deliver to the said county clerk all ballots cast at such election within said county and all documents and papers used at such election, and except as in this section specifically provided the provisions of this act with reference to all matters pertaining to elections shall govern and

control. The county clerks of the respective counties shall immediately upon receipt of the ballots, papers, and documents from the board of election certify to the board of directors at its office a statement of the result of said election held in each of said counties with a statement of the number of votes for and in favor of the proposition of "Bonds—Yes" and opposed "Bonds—No." The board of directors shall thereupon in a certificate in writing recorded in their minutes declare that the proposal to issue bonds has carried or has been defeated, and stating therein the vote cast throughout the entire district, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately transmitted to the state engineer.

If a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of the issuance of bonds, the board of directors of the district shall cause bonds in the amount stated in the order for the election to be executed and delivered, together with the assessment list segregated as to counties within said district, to the treasurer of said district. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each; they shall be signed by the president of the board of directors of the district and attested by the treasurer of said district, and shall be numbered consecutively in order of their maturity, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six and one-half per cent per annum payable semiannually on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year at the office of said treasurer, and at any other place within the United States which may be designated by said board, upon the presentation of the proper coupons therefor. Coupons for each installment of interest shall be attached to said bonds and shall bear the facsimile signature of the treasurer of said district. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable on the first day of July, or the first day of January, and in such years as the directors may prescribe. Said bonds shall be payable serially within forty years from their date in the manner following, to wit:

(1) Not less than ten per centum of the aggregate face value of such bonds issued shall be payable within fifteen years from their date:

(2) Not less than two and one-half per centum of the aggregate face value of such bonds remaining unpaid at the end of fifteen years shall be payable each year beginning with the sixteenth year from their date, until the whole amount of said bonds has been paid.

Said bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

United States of America

State of California

(Name) water storage district.

No._____ $_____

(Name) water storage district for value received hereby acknowledges itself indebted to and promises to pay to the holder hereof at the office of the treasurer of said district, at (place) in the State of California, on the first day of_____the sum of $_____in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest thereon in like gold coin from date hereof until paid, at the rate of_____ per cent per annum, payable at the office of said treasurer, or at (other

designated places), semiannually on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached This bond is one of a series of _____bonds of like tenor and effect (except as to denomination and maturity), numbered from_____to_____inclusive amounting in the aggregate to_____dollars, issued in accordance with the provisions of an act known as "California water storage district act," duly passed and adopted (stating when) and of the laws of the State of California, pursuant to an election held in said water storage district on the _____day of_____authorizing its issuance, and based upon and secured by an assessment levied on the lands in said district, and filed in the office of the county treasurer of the county (or counties) of_____on the_____day of_____, and the said water storage district does hereby certify and declare that said election was duly called and held upon due notice, and the result thereof was duly canvassed and ascertained, in pursuance of and in strict conformity with the laws of the State of California applicable thereto, and that all the acts and conditions and things required by law to be done, precedent to and in the issue of said bonds have been done and have been performed in regular and in due form and in strict accordance with the provisions of the law authorizing the issuance of water storage district bonds.

In testimony whereof, the said district, by its board of directors, has caused this bond to be signed by the president of said board and attested by the treasurer of said district, with the official seal of said district affixed this_____day of_____.

_____
President of said board.

Attest:_____
Treasurer.

And the interest coupons may be substantially in the following form:

No._____ $_____

The treasurer of (name) water storage district, California, will pay to the holder hereof on the_____day of_____, at his office at (place in the State of California, or at designated places), the sum of $_____, in gold coin of the United States, out of the funds of (name) water storage district for interest on bond of said district numbered_____.

_____
Treasurer.

The treasurer of said district shall place the bonds prepared pursuant to this act to the credit of the district. Therafter when directed by resolution of the board of directors of the district, the treasurer shall sell the whole or any designated number of said bonds for the best price obtainable, but in no event for less than ninety per cent of the face value of said bonds and the accrued interest thereon. Before making a sale of said bonds, notice shall be given by the said treasurer by publication at least once a week for two successive weeks in the county in which the

office of said district is located, that he will sell a specified amount of said bonds, and stating the day, hour, and place of such sale, and asking sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds, or any part thereof. At the time appointed said treasurer shall open the bids and award the bonds to the highest responsible bidder. The treasurer upon written request of a majority of the directors must reject any or all bids. Any sale by the treasurer and delivery of the bonds thereunder shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the purchaser and all subsequent holders of the bonds that such sale was made upon due authority and notice. The proceeds of sale of said bonds shall be placed in the treasuries of the respective counties in which land included in the district is situate to the amount of the unpaid assessment in each county and credited to the bond fund of the district, and a proper record of such transaction shall be made upon the books of said treasurer. At any time within thirty days after the issue of any bonds as the result of such election an action may be commenced in the superior court of any said counties by the board of directors of said water storage district in the name of the district as plaintiff, and the defendants shall be described as "all persons claiming any interest in any lands within the said (name) water storage district," to have it determined that said bonds are a legal obligation of such water storage district, and in the event no such action is brought then the same may be commenced by any land owner in the district within sixty days after the expiration of the period within which said action might have been brought by the board of directors. It shall be sufficient to describe said lands as all lands in the district (naming it) without a more specific description. The summons shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in the county where the action is pending. Within thirty days after the first publication of summons any owner of land in such district or any person interested may appear and answer the complaint, which answer shall set forth the facts relied upon to show the invalidity of said bonds. The default of all defendants not so appearing may be entered. Such action shall be given precedence in hearing and trial over all other civil actions in such court, and judgment rendered declaring such matter so contested either valid or invalid. Any party not in default may have the right to appeal to the supreme court within thirty days after the entry of judgment. Judgment for the plaintiff in such proceedings shall be considered as a judgment in rem and shall be conclusive against said district and against all lands therein, and all owners thereof and other interested persons.

All moneys collected by a county treasurer upon any assessment upon which bonds shall have been issued, including all moneys derived from sale of land for delinquent installments, or from redemption thereof, or from sale of lands brought by such treasurer at any such sale as trustee of the bond fund of the district shall be by such treasurer forthwith paid into the county treasury of the county from which the same arose to the credit of the bond fund of such water storage district, and shall be used exclusively for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds issued on such assessment.

Whenever the board of directors shall by resolution declare that it deems it desirable that any contemplated or outstanding bonds of a water storage district organized under this act, including any bonds of such district authorized but not sold, shall be made available for the purpose provided for in section 7 of an act of the Legislature of the

State of California entitled "An act relating to bonds of irrigation districts, providing under what circumstances such bonds shall be legal investments for funds of banks, insurance companies, and trust companies, trust funds, state school funds and any money or funds which may now or hereafter be invested in bonds of cities, cities and counties, counties, school districts or municipalities, and providing under what circumstances the use of bonds of irrigation districts as security for the performance of any act may be authorized," approved June 13, 1913, as amended, the said board of directors shall thereupon file a certified copy of such resolution with the commission created by, and provided for in said act of June 13, 1913, which Commission, and the state controller in connection therewith, are hereby given the same power and authority in respect of the investigation and certification of bonds issued under this act as is given to them in respect of the investigation and certification of irrigation district bonds by said act, as amended, except as the same may be limited by, or inconsistent with, any provision of this act, and bonds of water storage districts provided for in this act which have been so investigated and certified and by authority of such investigation and certification are declared to be legal investments for the purposes stated in said act of June 13, 1913, as amended, may be lawfully purchased, or received in pledge for loans by savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, guardians, executors, administrators, and special administrators, or by any public officer or officers of this state or of any county, city, or city and county, or other municipal or corporate body within this state having or holding funds which they are allowed by law to invest or loan; *provided, however,* that where said irrigation district bond commission has passed upon one issue of bonds of districts formed hereunder, that all subsequent issues of said districts shall be submitted to said commission as in said act provided.

The lien of any unpaid assessment upon which bonds shall have been issued shall continue until all said bonds shall have been paid in full, and if for any reason any part of the principal or interest of said bonds shall remain unpaid after enforcement of said assessment as in this act provided, the board of directors shall order an additional or supplemental assessment to be made as provided in this act sufficient to pay such unpaid principal and interest; which additional or supplemental assessment shall be enforced and collected in the same manner as the original assessment.

If any district having authorized the issuance of a series of bonds shall issue an additional series of bonds based on another assessment, the dates of maturity of such additional series of bonds shall be such that the latest maturities thereof shall not exceed fifty years and the earliest maturity of bonds of such additional series shall be later than the latest maturity of bonds of any earlier series. All provisions of this section relative to the original issue of bonds shall apply to such additional series of bonds.

Upon a sale of any of the bonds provided herein the treasurer of the district is hereby authorized to accept in payment for said bonds, either in whole or in part, outstanding warrants of such district at their face value, together with the accrued interest thereon.

Where bonds of the district have been authorized to be issued on such assessments all unpaid assessments shall bear interest at the rate of

seven per cent per annum from the date of the bonds issued thereon until such bonds shall have been fully paid and discharged, and the interest due at any time on said unpaid assessments may be called without calling any installment of the said assessment. The word installment as used in this section shall be construed as applying to interest as well as to principal as the case may be.

At least ninety days before any interest date of the bonds, the treasurer of the district shall certify to the county treasurer of each county in which lands of the district are situated an estimate of the amount of money and the percentage of the assessment together with the interest thereon, or only of the interest, necessary to pay interest and principal or the interest maturing on such interest date after crediting thereon the funds in the treasury applicable to the payment thereof to be collected by such county treasurer, and shall add thereto fifteen per cent of such aggregate sum to cover possible delinquencies, and each said county treasurer shall thereupon cause to be published, once a week for two successive weeks in the county of which he is county treasurer, a notice substantially in the following form:

(Name of water storage district.) Notice is hereby given that an installment of assessment (describing it) or (amount or proportion thereof including interest thereon or only for interest) is payable within thirty days from date by all assessed landowners of said district in the county of (name of county) to the treasurer of said county. All or any part of said installment of interest which remains unpaid on the (day fixed) will be delinquent, together with accrued interest thereon, with ten per cent of such installment and interest added as penalty.

Dated_____

(Signed)_____

Treasurer of_____County.

If no newspaper is published in said county, such publication shall be made in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If any part of such installment or any interest thereon shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the date of said notice, it shall become delinquent and ten per cent of the unpaid amount of said installment and interest shall be added thereto and collected by said county treasurer. When any installment shall have become delinquent, said treasurer shall, within ten days, publish in said county once a week for two successive weeks a notice containing a description of each parcel of land assessed in the district in said county wherein such installment is delinquent, as such description appears on the assessment list, the name of the person to whom it is assessed, to unknown owners, if such is the fact; the amount of the installment delinquent on such parcel, the amount of interest thereon reckoned to the day of sale, the amount of said ten per cent penalty thereon, and a notice that each of said parcels will be sold at public auction by said county treasurer in front of the courthouse of said county, at a specified day and hour, which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of delinquency, to pay said delinquent installment, with said accrued interest and penalty. At the time stated in said notice, the county treasurer shall sell each parcel of land described in said notice to the highest bid-

der, unless prior thereto he shall have received payment in full of said delinquent installment, together with interest and penalty. No bid for any parcel shall be accepted less than the aggregate sum then due on said installment thereon with interest and penalty, and such sale shall be made for cash, except the treasurer may receive from any purchaser at their face value in lieu of cash bonds of said district or their interest coupons, issued on said assessment and then matured or to mature within sixty days after such sale. Any bond or coupon so received in payment shall be by the county treasurer forthwith canceled and filed in the office of the treasurer of the district. If the entire amount of such bond or coupon tendered in payment shall not be required to complete payment of the purchase money, the county treasurer shall endorse thereon as paid the amount of such purchase money credited thereon. If no bid is made for any parcel at such sale equal to the amount of the installment delinquent thereon, with interest and penalty, the county treasurer shall bid in and sell said parcel to himself and his successors in office, as trustee of the bond fund of said district, as purchaser, for the amount of said installment, interest, and penalty. The county treasurer shall execute to each purchaser, including himself as trustee a certificate of sale, and shall record a duplicate in the county recorder's office. Any person interested in the said property may redeem the same at any time within three years after the date of sale by paying to the county treasurer for such purpose a sum equal to the purchase price stated in the certificate, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the date of sale to such redemption. If no redemption shall be made within three years, the said county treasurer upon demand and surrender of such certificate of purchase, shall execute to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, a deed of conveyance of the parcel of land described in such certificate, which deed shall convey to the grantee therein named the said land free and clear of all encumbrances, except state, county and municipal taxes, assessments or taxes levied or assessed by or under statutory authority, and any water storage district assessment, or portion thereof, remaining unpaid at the date of said sale each installment whereof may be called and collected as herein provided, except that no parcel sold and conveyed to the district shall thereafter be subject to sale by the county treasurer for delinquent installments. Every deed by a county treasurer purporting to be executed under this section shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the matters therein recited, and of ownership by the grantee of the lands therein described. The county treasurer of each county shall credit to the bond fund of the district all moneys collected by him by sale or otherwise, upon assessments against which bonds shall have been issued, including interest and penalties, and he shall likewise credit to said fund the amounts of purchase money paid in bonds or coupons on sales made under said assessment. Each county treasurer shall charge to the general fund of the district, or to the bond fund if he has no money to the credit of the general fund, the expense of publication of notices and of recording certificates of sale, and shall notify the treasurer of the district thereof. The county treasurer shall transmit to the treasurer of the district all canceled bonds and coupons received in payment on any delinquent sale, and a memorandum of all sums endorsed as paid upon account of purchase money on any bonds or coupons, specifying the same. All moneys collected by any county treasurer upon account

of an assessment on which bonds shall not have been issued shall be similarly accounted for to the treasurer of the district, and shall be credited to the general fund of the district. Any parcel of land bid in and purchased by any county treasurer as aforesaid, as trustee of the bond fund of the district, may be sold and conveyed by him or his successor in office at any time after the expiration of said redemption period of three years, at public or private sale and with or without notice, to any person paying him the amount for which said parcel was bid in by said treasurer at delinquent sale, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, compounded yearly, from the date of said delinquent sale, and also the amount of all subsequent installments then delinquent, with accrued interest and penalties thereon. Such payment may be made either in cash or in matured bonds and coupons issued on said assessment, taken at their face value, and such treasurer shall execute a deed to such purchaser upon such sale, conveying said property free of encumbrances, except as hereinbefore provided for deeds where no redemption is made. If any land so held by a county treasurer as trustee of the bond fund of a district shall remain unsold after the final installment of the assessment shall have been collected by payment or sale, then each such treasurer shall sell all said land so held by him at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, notice of which sale shall be given by publication once a week for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which said land is situated, and shall deposit the proceeds of such sale in the treasury of the county to the credit of the bond fund of the district. Any balance remaining in such bond fund, after payment in full of the principal and interest of all outstanding bonds of the district, shall be by the treasurer transferred to the general fund of the district. The county treasurer of each of the several counties shall report all transactions of delinquencies and sales to the treasurer of the district who shall keep a record thereof in the office of the district. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

General powers.

SEC. 25. The board of directors shall have the power and it shall be its duty to manage and conduct the business and affairs of the district; to adopt a seal; to make and execute all necessary contracts; to employ and appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required, and prescribe their duties. The board and its agents shall have the right to enter upon any lands to make surveys, locate works, or for any other necessary and lawful purpose. The board shall have the power to acquire, construct, maintain, improve, and operate the necessary dams, reservoirs, canals, and works for the storage and distribution of water, and any drainage or reclamation works connected therewith, and to provide for the generation and distribution of hydro-electric energy incidental to such storage and distribution and shall have the power to sell, distribute, or otherwise dispose of, such water, water rights, and hydro-electric energy as may not be necessary for the uses and purposes of said district. The board shall also have the right to acquire by purchase, lease, contract, condemnation or other legal means, all lands, waters, water rights, or any use thereof or interest therein, and any other property or rights by it deemed

necessary for the construction, maintenance, improvement, or operation of the works or the carrying out of the project of the district, whether the same be in this or another state or foreign nation, including the property and rights of private owners even though already devoted to a public use, and stocks of other corporations domestic or foreign, and may give in payment therefor bonds of such district upon such terms and conditions as the board of directors may deem best, but private property devoted to the use of one water storage district or any irrigation district or other district or to any city or county may not be taken by any water storage district; *provided*, before any purchase of property located in the district at a price exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, the price shall be approved by the state engineer, who shall give his approval if he finds the price not excessive, and otherwise refuse it; *and provided, further,* that no bonds shall be so used at a valuation less than ninety per cent of the face value of the same and the accrued interest thereon. Said board may also enter into, and do any acts necessary or proper for the performance of, any agreement with the United States or with any state, county, district, public corporation, or municipality of any kind, for a purpose appertaining to or beneficial to the project of the district, and may acquire the right to store water in any reservoir, or to carry water through any canal, ditch, or conduit within or without this state not owned or controlled by the district and may grant to the owner or lessee of a right to the use of any water permission to store such water in any reservoir of the district or to carry such water through any canal, ditch, or conduit of the district. The said board is hereby authorized and empowered to take conveyances, leases, contracts, or other assurances for all property acquired by it under the provisions of this act, in the name of such district, to and for the uses and purposes herein expressed, and to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings, suits at law, or in equity necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this act, or to enforce, maintain, protect or preserve any and all rights, privileges, and immunities created by this act or acquired in pursuance thereof. All contracts and other documents executed by the board shall be signed by the president and by the secretary. And in all actions, suits or proceedings, the said board may sue, appear, and defend in person or by attorneys, and in the name of such district. The board of directors shall have power whenever it deems it necessary for its own guidance or for the best interests of the district to submit any question or proposition relating to the construction, maintenance, improvement, or operation of the works or the carrying out of the project of the district, to the qualified voters of the district at any general election or at a special election called for the purpose, which election shall be in all respects conducted as is provided for other elections in the district. The said board shall have power generally to perform all such acts as may be necessary to fully carry out the purposes of this act. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Power of condemnation.

SEC. 26. The board of directors shall have the right and power to acquire by condemnation all lands, waters, water rights, or any use

thereof or interest therein, and any other property or rights by it deemed necessary for the construction, maintenance, improvement, and operation of the works, or the carrying out of the project of the district. In case of condemnation proceedings the board shall proceed in the name of the district under the provisions of section fourteen of article one as amended of the constitution of the State of California, and title seven, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure of California and all pleadings, proceedings, and process in said title provided shall be applicable to the condemnation proceeding hereunder.

Construction and maintenance of works.

SEC. 27. The board of directors shall proceed to carry out the project of the district in accordance with the plans and specifications of the duly approved and adopted report of said board. Before making any contract for the construction of any works in carrying out said project, or for the subsequent improvement thereof, said board shall advertise for bids. When such work is to be done said board shall give notice by publication thereof in the county in which the office of the board is located once a week for four consecutive weeks, calling for bids for the same. If less than the whole work provided for in said plans and specifications is to be done, the portion to be done must be particularly described in such notice. Said notice shall set forth that plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of the board, and that the board will receive sealed proposals therefor, and that the contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, stating the time and place for opening said proposals, which, at the time and place appointed, shall be opened in public; and as convenient thereafter the board shall let said work either in portions or as a whole, to the lowest responsible bidder; or it may reject any or all bids and readvertise for proposals or may proceed to construct the work under its own superintendency; *provided,* that in case of emergency or urgent necessity the board of directors, by unanimous vote of those present at any regular or special meeting, may award contracts without advertising for bids, but the amount of any contract so awarded shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. Contracts for the purchase of materials only shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; *provided, however,* that the board may reject any or all bids and thereafter either readvertise for bids, or solicit offers from not less than three responsible persons to furnish materials, and upon receipt of an offer or offers for a less price than that specified in the lowest rejected bid enter into a contract for the furnishing of the materials with the person who so offers to furnish the same at the lowest price. Any person or persons, to whom a contract may be awarded shall enter into a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board, payable to said district for its use, for twenty-five per cent of the amount of the contract price, conditioned for the full and faithful performance of said contract. The work shall be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of, and be approved by the board. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Payment of claims.

SEC. 28. All claims against the district shall be paid by warrants of said district. To provide a fund for that purpose the board of directors

may from time to time draw from the general fund deposited and kept to the credit of the district in the office of the county treasurer of a county having funds belonging to the district in his possession such sums as may be necessary for said purpose, which said sums shall be deposited with the treasurer of the district and paid out by him upon warrants of the district, and he shall report to the board of directors in writing at its regular meeting in each month the amount of money in the district treasury and the amount of receipts and the amount and items of expenditures for the month preceding, which said report shall be verified and filed with the secretary of the board. (Stats. 1923, p. 961.)

Reports to state engineer of work done.

SEC. 29. During the construction of any works in carrying out the project of any water storage district the board of directors of such district shall, within one week after each regular meeting of said board, forward to the state engineer a report of the progress of such construction together with a statement of the amount, or amounts, paid for the doing of such work. The board of directors at their regular monthly meeting in January of each year shall render and immediately thereafter cause to be published in the county where the office of said board is situated at least once a week for two successive weeks a verified statement of the financial condition of the district, showing particularly the receipts and disbursements of the last preceding year, together with the source of such receipts and purpose of such disbursements. Immediately after the publication of said statement the board of directors shall cause a copy thereof accompanied by a report stating the progress of the work under construction and the general condition of the project and whether or not the same is being successfully and satisfactorily carried out, and any other matter which the board may deem proper, to be filed with the state engineer, who shall examine said statement and report and make to the board of directors such recommendations and comments as he may deem proper and may publish said recommendations and comments in such manner as may be deemed advisable. Said state engineer may at any time make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of any water storage district within the state or call upon the board of directors of such district for such information as he may desire, and may make and publish such report thereon as he may deem advisable.

The state engineer may prescribe the form of all reports and accounts in this section provided for and may require such methods of accounting and itemization as shall in his judgment tend to the uniformity of reports and accounting. Such requirements of the state engineer may from time to time be changed by him. The records of the board including copies of the project, copies of assessment rolls and reports to the state engineer shall be deemed to be public records and shall be kept in the office of the board and open to inspection during office hours. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Right of way privileges.

SEC. 30. The board of directors shall have power to construct the said works across or intersecting any stream of water, water-course,

street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch, or flume, in such manner as to afford security for life and property; but said board shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state as near as may be, or in a sufficient manner not to have impaired unnecessarily its usefulness; and every company whose railroad shall be intersected or crossed by said works shall unite with said board in forming said intersections and crossings, and grant the privileges aforesaid; and if such railroad company and said board, or the owners and controllers of said property, thing, or franchise to be so crossed, can not agree upon the amount to be paid therefor, or the points or the matter of said crossings or intersections, the same shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as is herein provided in respect to the taking of land. The right of way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart for the location, construction, and maintenance of said works over and through any of the lands which are now or may be the property of this state; and also there is given, dedicated, and set apart, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, all waters and water rights belonging to this state within the district.

Compensation of officers.

SEC. 31. The members of the board of directors when sitting as a board or acting under the orders of the board, shall each receive not to exceed ten dollars per day and ten cents per mile for each mile actually traveled from his place of residence to the office of the board, and actual and necessary expenses paid while engaged in official business under the order of the board. The board shall fix the compensation to be paid to all other officers and employees named in this act, to be paid out of the treasury of the district, except as herein otherwise provided.

Officers not to be interested in contracts.

SEC. 32. No director or any other officer named in this act shall in any manner be interested, directly or indirectly, in any construction or supply contract awarded or to be awarded by the board, or in the profits to be derived therefrom, but no other character of contract shall be invalid because of interest on the part of a director or officer, unless such director or officer participate in or influence the making or authorization of such contract on behalf of the district; and for any violation of this provision, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and conviction shall work a forfeiture of his office, and he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Incurring indebtedness.

SEC. 33. The board of directors or other officers of the district shall have no power to incur any debt or liability whatever, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, in excess of the express provisions of this act; and any debt or liability incurred in excess of such provisions shall be and remain absolutely void; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting the right of the board to enter into any contract for the use of or lease for any lands, water, water rights,

or other property, as in this act provided, and by such lease or contract to bind the district for the payment of the rental or consideration specified in such lease or contract.

Distribution of water under certain conditions.

SEC. 34. The board of directors shall have the power and it shall be its duty to establish equitable by-laws, rules and regulations for the distribution and use of water among the owners of lands within the district, which by-laws, rules and regulations shall recognize and shall be subject to such priorities in the right to water between the different consumers of the water as may legally exist. In the event that the volume of water under the control of any water storage district is in any season so diminished below normal, by reason of water shortage or otherwise, as to make it probable that all the lands within such district can not receive the full amount of water which they may need and to which they would otherwise be entitled, such deficiency shall be borne ratably by all the lands within such district except in so far as priorities in the right to water as between different lands may prevent, and the board of directors shall have the power to make rules and regulations to provide for so distributing the burden of such deficiency and also for the most economical and efficient use of the water which is or probably will be available. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Establishment of precincts.

SEC. 35. The board of directors of a water storage district shall establish a convenient number of election precincts in the district and define the boundaries thereof and at least one such precinct must be established for each division of the district, and said board whenever it is deemed advisable for the best interests of the district and the convenience of the voters may at any time, but not less than sixty days before an election to be held in the district, change the boundaries of any such election precinct, which changes when made must be entered upon the minutes of the board.

Qualification of voters.

SEC. 36. Only the holders of title or evidence of title to lands situated within the district shall be entitled to vote at a general election, and every such holder of title or evidence of title shall be entitled to vote, in person or as hereinafter provided, in each precinct in which any of the lands so owned by him are situated and to cast one vote for each one hundred dollars', or fraction thereof, worth of land in said precinct so owned by him. Each male or female voter over the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy. Any guardian, administrator, or executor, of a person or estate owning land within the district shall be considered the holder of title or evidence of title to such lands for the purposes of this act, where the owner in fee is not entitled to vote. Any corporation holding title or evidence of title to lands within the district shall be entitled to vote as such land owner through any officer or agent thereunto duly authorized in writing under the seal of the corporation. Entrymen upon public lands

situated within the district shall be considered as the holders of title or evidence of title to such lands for the purposes of this act. No person shall vote by proxy unless his authority to cast such vote shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing duly acknowledged and certified in the same manner as grants of real property and filed with the board of election. (Stats. 1923, p. 962.)

Elections, when held; officers to be elected.

SEC. 37. An election, which shall be known as the general water storage district election, shall be held in each water storage district on the first Wednesday in February in each odd-numbered year, at which a successor shall be chosen to each officer whose term shall expire in March next thereafter. The person receiving the highest number of votes for each office to be filled at such election shall be elected thereto. The term of office of each elective officer of the district elected after the election on organization provided for in section seven of this act shall be four years, or until his successor is elected and has qualified.

Notice of election; appointment of election officers.

SEC. 38. Not less than twenty-four days before a general election held under this act, the secretary of the board of directors shall give notice of such election by causing a notice thereof to be published once a week for three successive weeks in each county in which any land in the district is situated and by causing notices thereof to be posted in the office of the board and in three public places in each election precinct, such notices stating the time of holding the election, and the polling place of each precinct. Affidavits of the publication and posting of such notices must be filed with the county clerk of each county in the district, together with a copy of the order calling the election, certified by the president of the board of directors, and duplicates filed with the board of directors. Prior to the election, the board must appoint for each precinct, from the voters thereof, one inspector and two judges, who shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. If the board fail to appoint a board of election, or the members appointed do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of election, the voters of the precinct present at that hour may appoint the board, or supply the place of an absent member thereof. The board of directors must by order made more than twenty-four days before the time for election designate a convenient place within each precinct as the polling places of such precinct. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Nominating petitions.

SEC. 39. Not less than ten days before the election, any ten or more qualified voters in any division of the district may file with the board of directors a petition, requesting that certain persons, specified in such petition, be placed on the ballot as candidates for the office named in the petition. The names proposed by the various petitions so filed, and no others, shall be printed on the ballots. But there shall be sufficient blank spaces left in which voters may write other names if they so desire. The petitions shall be preserved in the office of the secretary of the district.

Election officers, powers and duties of.

SEC. 40. The inspector is chairman of the election board and may administer all oaths required in the process of an election; and appoint judges if, during the progress of the election, any judge ceases to act. Any member of the board of election may administer and certify oaths required to be administered during the progress of an election. Before opening the polls, each member of the board must take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon him by law. Any voter of the precinct may administer and certify such oath. The polls must be opened at eight a.m. on the morning of the election, and be kept open until four p.m., when the same must be closed.

Ballots and manner of voting.

SEC. 41. The ballots used at the election shall be provided by the board of directors, and one of the judges of the election shall deliver to each of the qualified voters the number of ballots to which he is entitled as provided in this act. Each ballot shall have a perforated tab which shall be marked with the initials of a member of the board of election of the precinct immediately before being handed to the voter. The perforated tab shall be torn from the ballot by the inspector immediately before the voted ballot is placed in the ballot box, and shall be preserved by him and sent with the ballots to the secretary of the board of directors.

The ballots shall have printed on them the names of all candidates whose names have been filed as provided in this act, with a voting square behind each name; *provided,* that the ballots in each division of the district shall have on them names of persons to be voted for as director to represent that division only, and no director shall be elected by the district at large. The names shall be arranged in groups alphabetically, under the designation of the office for which each person named is a candidate. Each voter shall be supplied with one ballot for each one hundred votes or fraction thereof to which he is entitled; and each ballot cast shall contain the number of votes it represents, in accordance with the provisions of this act which number shall be written or stamped upon it by an election officer and initialed by him when handed to the voter. A list shall be kept by the election board, containing the names of each voter (and if the ballot be cast by proxy also the name of the person casting it) who has voted at such election and the number of votes cast by such voter. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Voting and counting of votes.

SEC. 42. Voting may commence as soon as the polls are opened, and may be continued during all the time the polls remain opened, and shall be conducted as nearly as practicable in accordance with the provisions of the general election laws of this state. As soon as all votes are counted, a certificate shall be drawn upon each of the papers containing the poll lists and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each one voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in figures and in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by a judge and the inspector. One of said certificates, with the poll

list and the tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector, and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a cord or thread by the inspector, during the counting thereof, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the judges; and said ballots, together with the other of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed by the inspector in the presence of the judges and indorsed "Election returns of (naming the precinct) precinct," and be directed to the secretary of the board of directors, and shall be immediately delivered by the inspector, or by some other safe and responsible carrier designated by said inspector, to said secretary, and the ballots shall be kept unopened for at least six months; and if any qualified voter of the district be of the opinion that the vote of any precinct has not been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the board of directors to open and canvass the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted. No list, tally paper, or certificate returned from any election shall be set aside or rejected for want of form, if it can be satisfactorily understood.

Canvass of votes.

SEC. 43. The board of directors must meet at its usual place of meeting on the first Monday after each election to canvass the returns. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the district in which the polls were opened have been received, the board of directors must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all the returns have been received, or until six postponements have been had. The canvass must be made in public and by opening the returns and ascertaining the vote of the district for each person voted for, and declaring the result thereof.

Statement of results; vacancy in office, how filled.

SEC. 44. The secretary of the board of directors must, as soon as the result is declared, enter in the records of such board a statement of such result, which statement must show: (*a*) the whole number of votes cast in the district, and in each division of the district; (*b*) the names of the persons voted for; (*c*) the office to fill which each person was voted for; (*d*) the number of votes given in each precinct to each of such persons; (*e*) the number of votes given in each division for the office of director. The board of directors must declare elected as director the person having the highest number of votes for that office in each division. The secretary must immediately make out and deliver to such persons certificates of election, signed by him, and authenticated with the seal of the district.

In case of a vacancy in the office of director, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the state engineer for the division in which the vacancy occurred. An officer appointed as above provided shall hold his office for the remainder of the unexpired term to fill which he is appointed, and until his successor is elected and qualified. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Official bonds.

SEC. 45. Within ten days after receiving their certificates of election herein provided for, said officers shall take and subscribe the official oath, and file the same in the office of the board of directors, and execute the bond hereinafter provided for. The treasurer of the district shall execute an official bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be approved by the board of directors; *provided,* that the board may, if it shall be deemed advisable, fix the bond of the treasurer to suit the conditions of the district, the maximum amount thereof not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, and the minimum amount thereof not to be less than ten thousand dollars. Each member of the board of directors shall execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be approved by a judge of the superior court and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the office of the board is situated, and filed with the secretary of said board; *provided, however,* that the official bonds of the first directors of any district may be approved by a judge of the superior court of any county in which any of the lands in the district are situated and may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of such county. All official bonds herein provided for shall be made payable to the proper water storage district and shall be in the form prescribed by law for the official bonds of county officers and the premiums thereon may be paid by the district; *provided,* that in case any district organized under this act is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or by the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, each of said officers shall execute a further and additional official bond in such sum as the secretary of the interior may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and the faithful discharge of the district of its duties as fiscal or other agent of the United States under any such appointment or authorization, and any such bond may be sued upon by the United States or any person injured by the failure of such officers of the district to fully, promptly, and completely perform their respective duties. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

If election not held, provision for special election.

SEC. 46. If an election is not held as herein provided, then upon the filing of a petition with the secretary of the board of directors of such district, signed by the owners of more than fifteen per cent of the total assessed valuation of the lands within the district, requesting that a special election be called for the election of such officers, the directors of such district shall thereupon call a special election thereof for the election of such officers, such election to be held within not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days after the filing of such petition. (Stats. 1923, p. 963.)

Beginning of terms of officers; organization of board of directors.

SEC. 47. At noon of the first Tuesday in March next following their election, except as provided in section 12 of this act, the officers who shall have been elected at the preceding general district election shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices. On the first Tuesday in March next following each election, the directors shall meet and organize as a board, elect a president and appoint a secretary and

a treasurer, who shall each hold office during the pleasure of the board. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Removal of officers.

SEC. 48. The holder of any elective office of any district may be removed or recalled at any time by the voters; *provided,* he has held his office at least six months. The procedure to effect such removal or recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed shall be filed with the secretary of the board of directors of such district, which petition shall be signed by qualified voters constituting at least twenty-five per cent of the highest vote cast within such district for candidates for the office, the incumbent of which is sought to be removed, at the last general election in such district at which an incumbent of such office was elected, or, in the case of the removal of the incumbent of an office elected by a subdivision of such district, such petition shall be signed by a like percentage of qualified voters of such subdivision computed upon the total number of votes cast in such subdivision for all candidates for the office, the incumbent of which is sought to be removed, at the last general election in such subdivision at which an incumbent of such office was elected; and said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the removal or recall is sought, which statement is intended solely for the information of the voters. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no wise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the precinct, and if within a town having named streets and numbered houses, street and number. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by a qualified voter of the district and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signatures appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed and of a qualified voter of the district. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the secretary of the board shall examine and from the records of qualified voters ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of such qualified voters, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the said certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the date of such certificate, by the filing of additional papers, duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The secretary shall, within ten days after such supplementing papers are filed, make like examination of a supplementing petition, and if a certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, including the supplemental papers, are still insufficient, no action shall be taken thereon; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record; and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same effect. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the secretary shall submit the same to the board of directors without delay,

whereupon the board shall forthwith cause a special election to be held within not less than thirty-five nor more than forty days after the date of the order calling such election, to determine whether the voters will recall such officer; *provided,* that if a general water storage district election is to occur within sixty days from the date of the order calling for such election, the board may in its discretion postpone the holding of such election to such general election or submit such recall election at any such general election for officers of such district occurring not less than thirty-five days after such order. If a vacancy occur in said office after a recall petition is filed, the election shall nevertheless proceed as in this section provided. One petition is sufficient to propose a removal and election of one or more elective officials. One election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officials. Nominations for any office under such recall election shall be made in the manner prescribed by section thirty-nine of this act.

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?" following which question shall be the words "yes" and "no" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate by stamping a cross (X) his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election; but no vote shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "no," said incumbent shall continue in said office. If a majority shall vote "yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The election shall be conducted, canvass of all votes for candidates for said office shall be made, and the result declared in like manner as in a regular election within such district. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving the certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law. If the vote at any such recall election shall not recall the officer, no further petition for the recall of such officer shall be filed before the expiration of six months from the date of such first recall election.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

Special elections, how held.

SEC. 49. Notice of any special election to be held pursuant to the provisions of this act must be given by posting notices in three public places in each election precinct in the water storage district for at

least twenty days, and also by publication of said notice once a week for three successive weeks in each county in which any land in said district is located. Such notice must specify the time and place of holding the election and the purpose thereof. Unless otherwise in this act expressly specified said election shall be held and the result thereof determined and declared as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this act relating to general water storage district elections; *provided,* that no informalities in conducting such election shall invalidate the same if the election shall have been otherwise fairly conducted. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Contest of elections.

SEC. 50. Any election held under the provisions of this act may be contested by any person owning property within the district, or proposed district, liable to assessment. Such contest shall be brought in the superior court of any county in which some portion of the land within the district or proposed district is situated and shall be conducted in the manner provided for contests of election by title two of part three of the Code of Civil Procedure of California, except that in the case of a contest not involving the right of a person declared elected to an office to hold such office the directors of the district shall be made parties to the contest. The court having jurisdiction shall speedily try such contest and determine upon the hearing whether the election was fairly conducted and in substantial compliance with the requirements of this act and enter its judgment accordingly. Such contest must be brought within twenty days after the canvass of the vote and declaration of the result. The right of appeal is hereby given to either party to the record within thirty days from entry of judgment. The appeal must be heard and determined by the supreme court within sixty days from the time of the filing of the notice of appeal.

Determination of ownership and value of land.

SEC. 51. For all purposes of this act relating to signing petitions and voting at any election, and for all other purposes when the question of title to or value of land claimed to be owned by a petitioner or voter is involved, the county assessment roll last equalized at the time of the election or filing of the petition, in each county wherein any such land is situated shall be sufficient evidence of ownership and value. If any parcel of land is assessed on any such assessment roll to unknown or fictitiously named owners, or to unnamed owners in addition to any owner or owners named thereon, said parcel of land shall be deemed for any of the purposes of this act to have but one owner in addition to any owner or owners whose true name or names may be purported to be given on such assessment roll. The holder of title or evidence of title to an undivided interest in any land affected by any of the provisions of this act may sign any petition or vote at any election provided for in this act, and such undivided interest shall be counted and valued as though it were a separate interest, and if the assessment roll shall fail to indicate the extent of any such undivided interest the holders of title or evidence of title whose undivided interests in any land are not specifically defined shall be deemed to have equal shares therein. Where

property has been conveyed prior to the election and such change of interest does not appear by such assessment roll the original deed of conveyance, or a copy thereof duly certified by the county recorder of the county wherein the same has been recorded, or otherwise authenticated, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle the holder thereof to vote the acreage therein described. Any person not legally qualified to vote who shall make any false statement in respect to his right to vote shall incur all of the penalties provided in the Penal Code of the State of California for persons illegally voting at elections. The certificate of the register of the United States land office for the district in which the lands are situated, or of the surveyor general of the State of California, shall be sufficient evidence of possessory right in any lands entered under the laws of the United States or of the State of California. Guardians, personal representatives and other persons holding land in a trust capacity under appointment of court may sign any petition and may vote at any election in behalf of the estate represented by them without obtaining any special authority therefor. A certificate of acknowledgment taken before a notary public or justice of the peace of any state, or an affidavit by any person in the presence of whom a petition was signed, shall be sufficient evidence of the genuineness of such signature and of the fact of place of residence of any petitioner under this act. The state engineer shall, prior to the election on organization, and at all subsequent elections the board of directors shall, cause to be prepared and certified and furnished to the election board at each voting place in the district a copy of each of said assessment rolls so far as the same pertains to any land in the respective precincts, and shall likewise cause to be prepared and furnished to the election boards lists certified by the register of the United States land office or the surveyor general of the State of California, as the case may be, showing the lands entered under the laws of the United States or of the State of California, respectively, which said lists, so far as disclosed by the records of said offices, shall contain the names of the persons entitled to possessory rights therein and the quantity of land held by each of said persons by virtue of said rights. Said assessment rolls and said lists shall be used by the election boards in determining the qualifications of voters and the number of votes each voter is entitled to cast.

Where a tract of land is situated partly within and partly without the boundaries of an election precinct and the assessment roll contains a valuation of said tract as a whole the same must be apportioned according to the number of acres lying within and without the boundaries of said precinct. If there shall be included in any assessment roll or list as furnished to an election board any land which has no valuation assigned to it, then the state engineer or the board of directors, as the case may be, shall request the county assessor of the county in which such land is situated to value said land and it shall be the duty of such county assessor to prepare and furnish to the state engineer or board requesting it a statement of the value of such land as the same shall be appraised by him, which value shall be arrived at as nearly as may be done in the same manner and upon the same basis as was the valuation for purposes of taxation assessed upon other lands in the precinct similarly situated, and the valuation so made by the

county assessor shall be furnished to the election board of the precinct in which the land so valued is situated and shall be used by the election board in determining the number of votes which the holder of title or evidence of title to such land is entitled to cast.

Publication, how and where made.

SEC. 52. Whenever any notice or publication, or notice of publication, or official advertising, or publication of process is required to be given or made by the provisions of this act the same, unless otherwise specifically provided in this act, shall be given or made in a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of this state, printed and published in each county in which any of the lands in a water storage district, or a proposed water storage district, are situated, and if in any such county or counties there be no such newspaper then in a newspaper printed and published in an adjoining county, the time of the giving or making of said notices, publication, or advertising shall be, unless otherwise specifically provided in this act, once a week for two successive weeks. (Stats. 1923, p. 963.)

State engineer, additional duties of.

SEC. 53. The state engineer shall have authority and it shall be his duty to give information, so far as may be practicable, to persons contemplating the organization of a water storage district, and whenever the department of engineering of this state shall deem it in the public interest that preliminary surveys and field investigations of proposed water storage district projects shall be made at the expense of the state the state engineer shall make such surveys and investigation and prepare a report thereof which shall be kept on file in his office.

Validity of section.

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Records of proceedings.

SEC. 54. The state engineer and the board of directors of every water storage district shall, respectively, cause to be entered in books to be kept for that purpose a complete and connected record of all their acts and transactions and shall execute all contracts and other written instruments in duplicate, one copy of each of which, together with any other documents, instruments, or other papers filed with them, shall be kept and preserved on file in their respective offices and open to inspection by the public during business hours. Said records and all documents, instruments, or other papers filed as above provided, or a copy or copies of any thereof certified by the state engineer or secretary of the board, shall be received in evidence without further proof in any court of this state, or before any board or tribunal authorized to hear or consider a matter wherein the same shall be properly admissible in evidence.

Title to, and disposition of property.

SEC. 55. The legal title to all property acquired under the provisions of this act shall by operation of law, immediately upon the acquisition thereof, vest in the water storage district by which it is acquired, and shall be held by such district in trust for the uses and

purposes set forth in this act, and is hereby dedicated and set apart to said uses and purposes. The board of directors is hereby authorized and empowered to hold, use, manage, occupy, and possess said property and may determine by resolution duly entered upon its minutes, that any property, real or personal, held by the district is not necessary for the uses and purposes thereof and may sell the same for an adequate consideration; and a conveyance or transfer of any of the property of a district executed by the president and secretary of its board of directors in pursuance of a resolution of the board adopted as above provided, shall convey good title to the property.

Warrants, how drawn.

SEC. 56. Warrants drawn by the state engineer shall be signed by him and shall be drawn upon the treasurer of the water storage district. Warrants, drawn by the board of directors shall be signed by its president and secretary and countersigned by its treasurer, and shall be drawn upon the county treasurer of a county having funds belonging to the district in his possession for payment of the principal or interest of bonds, and upon the treasurer of the district or the county treasurer of such a county, as the case may be, for payment of all other claims and demands.

Warrants, payment of and interest on unpaid.

SEC. 57. Whenever any warrant of the district payable on demand is presented for payment when funds are not available for the payment thereof, it shall thereafter draw interest at a rate to be determined by resolution of the board of directors, not, however, to exceed seven per centum per annum, until public notice is given that such funds are available. Upon the presentation of any such warrants for payment when funds of the district are not available to pay the same, the treasurer of the district or of the county, as the case may be, shall endorse thereon the words "funds not available for payment," with the date of presentation, and shall specify the interest that such warrants shall thereafter bear and shall sign his name thereto. He shall keep a record showing the number and amount of each such warrant, the date of its issuance, the person in whose favor it was issued, and the date of its presentation for payment, and such warrant is and shall be considered as a contract in writing for the payment of money and the period prescribed for the commencement of an action based upon such warrant is and shall be four years from the date of issuance. Whenever there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants, or whenever the board of directors shall order that all such warrants presented for payment prior to a certain date be paid and there is sufficient money available for such payment, the proper treasurer shall publish a notice once a week for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the office of the board of directors is situated, stating that he is prepared to pay all warrants of the district for the payment of which funds were not available upon their original presentation, or all such warrants which were presented for payment prior to the date fixed by the board of directors as the case may be, and no further description of the warrants entitled to payment need be made in such notice. Upon the presentation of

any warrant entitled to payment under the terms of such notice, the treasurer shall pay it together with interest thereon at the rate specified by the board of directors, from the date of its original presentation for payment to the date of the first publication of said notice, and all warrants for the payment of which funds are declared in said notice to be available shall cease to draw interest at the time of the first publication of said notice. The treasurer shall enter in the record hereinbefore required to be kept, the dates of the payment of all such warrants, the names of the persons to whom payments are made, and the amount paid to each person.

Declaration of public use.

SEC. 58. It is hereby declared that the State of California has a paramount interest in the storage, conservation and diversion of water, the prevention of floods, the irrigation, drainage, and reclamation of land and the production of electric energy; and that such storage, conservation, diversion, irrigation, prevention of floods, reclamation, drainage, and production of electric energy will make productive vast quantities of land that are comparatively unproductive and will increase production, property valuations and population in the state, make profitable the cultivation of small tracts and promote subdivision of larger tracts, and will promote the welfare and prosperity of all the people. The powers herein conferred upon the state engineer and board of directors are hereby declared to be police and regulatory powers and are necessary to the accomplishment of a purpose that is indispensable to the public interests, and the water storage districts hereunder provided to be formed are districts of the nature of irrigation, reclamation, or drainage districts in respect to all matters contemplated in the provisions of the constitution of the State of California relating to irrigation, reclamation, or drainage. The use of all water required for the irrigation of the lands of any district formed under the provisions of this act and for domestic and other incidental and beneficial uses within such district, together with the rights of way for canals and ditches, sites for reservoirs and all other property required in fully carrying out the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a public use, subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner prescribed by law.

Exemption of property from taxation.

SEC. 59. The rights of way, ditches, canals, flumes, pipe lines, dams, water rights, reservoirs, power plants, and transmission lines, and all other property of like character belonging to a water storage district shall not be taxed for state and county or municipal purposes.

Limitation and conduct of actions.

SEC. 60. Unless some other time therefor is elsewhere in this act expressly provided, no action, proceeding or contest whatsoever shall be brought or maintained before any court, board or other tribunal unless such action, proceeding or contest be brought within the times hereinafter specified.

(1) Attacking the organization of any water storage district, within six months of the date of the organization thereof.

(2) Attacking the inclusion of land within or the exclusion of land from any such district, within six months of the date of such inclusion or exclusion.

(3) Attacking any assessment of any such district, within ninety days of the date upon which the assessment roll is filed with the county treasurer.

(4) Attacking any toll or charge of any such district, within ninety days of the date upon which such toll or charge becomes payable.

(5) Attacking the validity of any bonds issued by the district, within ninety days of the date of issuance of such bonds.

(6) Attacking any other proceeding or action taken or thing done by said district or by the board of directors thereof under the provisions of this act, within six months of the date of such proceeding, action or thing.

The court, board or other tribunal before which any action, proceeding or contest whatsoever is brought in anywise involving the regularity, legality, validity, or correctness of any proceeding taken or thing done pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, shall disregard any error, irregularity or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties concerned. In all actions, proceedings or contests the rules of pleading and practice provided by the Code of Civil Procedure of California, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall apply. The costs of any action, proceeding or contest may be allowed and apportioned between the parties or taxed to the defeated party, in the discretion of the court, board or other tribunal before which the same is heard. No action, proceeding or contest whatsoever shall be commenced other than within the time and manner in this act specified and in the determination thereof all findings of fact or conclusions of the state engineer or the board of directors upon all matters shall be conclusive, unless the action, proceeding or contest is instituted within six months after such findings or conclusions are made. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Consolidation of actions.

SEC. 61. If two or more actions or contests shall be pending at the same time in the same court or before the same board or tribunal for the purpose of contesting or determining the validity of identical or similar acts or matters under the provisions of this act, said actions or contests shall be consolidated and tried together.

Neglect of official to perform duty.

SEC. 62. It shall be the duty of the state engineer to ascertain whether the duties relating to the levying and collection of any assessment or assessments provided for in this act have been performed by the proper officer, and if the engineer shall learn that any officer of the district or of any county therein has neglected or refused to perform such duty he shall forthwith notify the district attorney of the county in which the office of the district is located of such failure or neglect, and said district attorney shall, thereupon, after due notice to the official or officials involved, take such proceedings in court as may be necessary to compel the performance of such duty.

Penalty for violation of duty by officer.

SEC. 63. For any wilful violation of any express duty in this act provided for on the part of any officer herein named, such officer shall be liable upon his official bond and shall be subject to removal from office by proceeding brought in the superior court of the county in which the office of the board of directors of the district is located, by any assessment payer of the district.

Omission of land from assessment.

SEC. 64. In the event that any land within a water storage district is omitted from any assessment roll, or if appearing in such roll is neither assessed nor stated to be not assessed, it shall be taken that such land was, by oversight, omitted from consideration for assessment purposes, and upon discovery that any land was so omitted from consideration for assessment purposes, or upon final adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction that any assessment is invalid as to the part of the lands assessed, it shall be the duty of the board of directors in case the original assessment was one spread in the manner provided by section 19 to certify the fact of such omission or invalidity to the state engineer and thereupon proceedings for the making of an amendatory assessment shall be had in the manner provided in said section 19 for original assessments, such amendatory assessment to be made upon the basis of determining, as nearly as may be, what the original assessment upon such land would have been except for such omission or invalidity. In case the original assessment was not one made under section 19, the board of directors shall cause an amendatory assessment as to such land to be made upon the basis and in the manner in which the original assessment to be amended was made; *provided*, such amendatory assessment be made within two years after the making of the original assessment. The proceedings for making, levying and collecting such amendatory assessment shall be the same as those provided in this act for the making, levying and collecting the assessment of which such assessment is amendatory. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES.

General provisions.

SEC. 64*a*. The boundaries of any water storage district now or hereafter organized under the provisions of this act may, after organization, be changed in the manner hereinafter provided, by the inclusion of lands therein or the exclusion of lands therefrom; *provided, however*, that no such change of boundaries shall impair or affect the organization of such district or its right in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature; nor shall it affect, impair or discharge any contract, obligation, lien or charge for or upon which said district was liable or chargeable had such change in its boundaries not been made. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Petition for exclusion of lands.

SEC. 64*b*. The holder or holders of title or evidence of title to one or more tracts of land which constitute a portion of a water storage district may jointly or severally file with the board of directors of the

district, a petition, praying that such tract or tracts, and any other tracts contiguous thereto, may be excluded and taken from the district. The petition shall state the grounds and reasons upon which it is claimed that such lands should be excluded and shall describe the boundaries thereof, and also the lands of such petitioner or petitioners which are included within such boundaries; but the description of such lands need not be more particular or certain than is required when the lands are entered in the assessment book by the county assessor. Such petition must be acknowledged in the same manner and form as is required in the case of a conveyance of land, and the acknowledgment shall have the same force and effect as evidence as the acknowledgment of such a conveyance. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Publication of notice.

SEC. 64*c*. The secretary of the board of directors shall cause a notice of the filing of such petition to be published for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors is situated, and if any portion of such territory to be excluded lie within another county or counties, then said notice shall be so published in a newspaper published within each of said counties; or if no newspaper be published therein, then by posting such notice for the same time in at least three public places in said district, and in case of the posting of said notices, one of said notices must be so posted on the lands proposed to be excluded. The notice shall state the filing of such petition, the names of the petitioners, a description of the lands mentioned in said petition, and the prayer of said petition; and it shall notify all persons interested in, or who may be affected by such change of the boundaries of the district, to appear at the office of the said board at a time named in said notice, and show cause, in writing, if any they have, why the change of the boundaries of said district, as proposed in said petition, should not be made. The time to be specified in the notice at which they shall be required to show cause shall be the regular meeting of the board next after the expiration of the time for the publication of the notice. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Hearing of petition.

SEC. 64*d*. The board of directors at the time and place mentioned in the notice, or at the time or times to which the hearing of said petition may be adjourned, shall proceed to hear the petition, and all evidence or proofs that may or shall be introduced by or on behalf of the petitioner or petitioners, and all objections to such petition that may or shall be presented in writing by any person showing cause as aforesaid, and all evidence and proofs that may be introduced in support of such objections. The failure of any person interested in said district, other than the holders of bonds thereof outstanding at the time of the filing of said petition with said board, to show cause, in writing, why the tract or tracts of land mentioned in said petition should not be excluded from said district, shall be deemed and taken as an assent by him to the exclusion of such tract or tracts of land, or any part thereof, from said district; and the filing of such petition with said board as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as an assent by each and all of such petitioners to the exclusion from such district of the

lands mentioned in the petition, or any part thereof. The expenses of giving said notice and of the aforesaid proceeding shall be paid by the person or persons filing such petition. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Granting or denial of petition.

SEC. 64*e*. If upon the hearing of any such petition it appears that the lands sought to be excluded will not be benefited by irrigation from water supplied from said district or by reclamation or drainage of the land not made necessary by the irrigation of other lands the land shall be excluded from the district, but if no evidence or proofs in support thereof be introduced, or if the evidence fail to sustain said petition, or if the board deem it not for the best interest of the district that the lands, or some portion thereof, mentioned in the petition, should be excluded from the district, the board shall order that said petition be denied as to such lands; but if the said board deem it for the best interest of the district that the lands mentioned in the petition, or some portion thereof, be excluded from the district, and if no person interested in the district show cause in writing why the said petition should be denied in whole or in part, or if, having shown cause, withdraws his objections, or upon the hearing fails to establish such objections as he may have made, then it shall be the duty of said board to, and it shall forthwith, make an order that the lands mentioned, and described in the petition, or some defined portion thereof, be excluded from said district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Outstanding bonds, assent of rest of district.

SEC. 64*f*. If there be outstanding bonds of the district at the time of the filing of said petition, the holders of such outstanding bonds may give their assent, in writing, to the effect that they severally consent that the lands mentioned in the petition, or such portion thereof as may be excluded from said district by order of said board, may be excluded from the district, and if said lands or any portion thereof be thereafter excluded from the district, the lands so excluded shall be released from the lien of such outstanding bonds. The assent must be acknowledged by the several holders of such bonds in the same manner and form as is required in case of a conveyance of land, and the acknowledgment shall have the same force and effect as evidence as the acknowledgment of such conveyance. The assent shall be filed with the board and must be recorded in the minutes of the board; and said minutes, or a copy thereof, certified by the secretary of said board, shall be admissible in evidence, with the same effect as the said assent, and such certified copy thereof may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein said lands are situated. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Record of exclusion.

SEC. 64*g*. In the event the said board of directors shall exclude any lands from said district upon petition therefor, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to make an entry in the minutes of the board, describing the boundaries of the district, should the exclusion of said lands from said district change the boundaries of said district, and for that purpose the board may cause a survey to be made of such portions

of the district as the board may deem necessary; and a certified copy of the entry in the minutes of the board excluding any land, certified by the president and secretary of the board, shall be filed for record in the recorder's office of each county within which are situated any of the lands of the district; but said district, notwithstanding such exclusion, shall be and remain a water storage district as fully, to every intent and purpose as it would be had no change been made in the boundaries of the district, or had the lands excluded therefrom never constituted a portion of the district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Reestablishment of divisions and election precincts.

SEC. 64*h*. In case land is excluded from any district, the board of directors thereof, if they deem it desirable, but not less than thirty days before any election in such district, may reestablish the boundaries of the divisions and election precincts within such district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Excluded lands subject to lien of outstanding bonds.

SEC. 64*i*. Nothing in this act provided shall, in any manner, operate to release any of the lands so excluded from the district from any obligation to pay, or any lien thereon, of any valid outstanding bonds or other indebtedness of said district at the time of the filing of said petition for the exclusion of said lands, but upon the contrary, said lands shall be held subject to said lien, and answerable and chargeable for and with the payment and discharge of all of said outstanding obligations at the time of the filing of the petition for the exclusion of said lands, as fully as though said petition for such exclusion were never filed and said order of exclusion never made; and for the purpose of discharging such outstanding indebtedness, said lands so excluded shall be deemed and considered as a part of said water storage district the same as though said petition for their exclusion had never been filed or said order of exclusion never made; and all provisions which might be resorted to to compel the payment by said lands of their quota or portion of said outstanding obligations, had said exclusion never been accomplished, may, notwithstanding said exclusion, be resorted to to compel and enforce the payment on the part of said lands of their quota and portion of said outstanding obligations of said district for which they are liable as herein provided. But said lands so excluded shall not be held answerable or chargeable for any obligation of any nature or kind whatever, incurred after the exclusion of said lands from the said district; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any outstanding bonds, the holders of which have assented to the exclusion of such lands from said district, as hereinbefore provided. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Petition for inclusion of new lands.

SEC. 64*j*. The holder or holders of title, or evidence of title, representing one-half or more of any body of lands adjacent to the boundary of a water storage district may file with the state engineer a petition, in writing, praying that the boundaries of said district may be so changed as to include therein said lands. A copy of said petition shall forthwith be filed with the board of directors of said district. The

petition shall describe the boundaries of said parcel or tract of land, and shall also describe the boundaries of the several parcels owned by the petitioners, if the petitioners be the owners, respectively, of distinct parcels, but such descriptions need not be more particular than they are required to be when such lands are entered by the county assessor in the assessment book. Such petition must contain the assent of the petitioners to the inclusion within said district of the parcels or tracts of land described in the petition and of which said petition alleges they are, respectively, the owners; and it must be acknowledged in the same manner that conveyances of land are required to be acknowledged. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Notice of filing of petition.

SEC. 64*k*. The state engineer shall cause a notice of the filing of such petition to be given and published in the same manner and for the same time that notices of special elections for the issue of bonds, are required by this act to be published. Such notices shall state the filing of such petition and the names of the petitioners, a description of the lands mentioned in said petition, and the prayer of said petition; and it shall notify all persons interested in, or that may be affected by such change of the boundaries of the district, to appear at a time and place fixed by the state engineer and stated in said notices, which place shall be the office of the board of directors of the said district, and show cause in writing, if any they have, why the change of the boundaries of said district, as proposed in said petition, should not be made. The petitioners shall advance to the state engineer sufficient money to pay the estimated costs of all proceedings upon said petition. (Added. Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Hearing of petition.

SEC. 64*l*. The state engineer, at the time and place mentioned in the said notices, or at such other time or times to which the hearing of said petition may be adjourned, shall proceed to hear the petition and all the objections thereto presented in writing by any person showing cause, as aforesaid, why said proposed change of the boundaries of the district should not be made. The failure of any person interested in said district, or in the matter of the proposed change of its boundaries, to show cause in writing, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as an assent on his part to a change of the boundaries of the district as prayed for in said petition, or to any such change thereof as will include a part of said lands. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Assessment upon new lands.

SEC. 64*m*. Upon the inclusion of any lands within a district an assessment shall be levied upon such lands, the amount of the assessment against each tract or parcel to be the amount, as nearly as can be determined, of all assessments, other than those for the maintenance, repair or operation of the works of the district or the management and conduct thereof, levied under the authority of section 22 of this act, which would have been levied against such tract or parcel if the same had been included in the district from its organization. The state engineer shall appoint commissioners to make such assessment in the number

and manner provided by section 19 of this act and the same shall be made in the same manner and with the same incidents as an original assessment under said section, and all of the provisions of said section and all general provisions of this act as to assessments shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to such assessment. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Granting or denying petition.

SEC. 64*n*. If the state engineer shall determine that it is feasible and practicable to irrigate the lands described in said petition, or any portion of them, by the system of storage and irrigation works of the district, and if he shall deem it for the best interest of the district that the boundaries thereof be changed by including said lands, or any thereof, within said district, and if no protest against such change is made to him in writing by the board of directors of such district, or if such protest be made if the same be withdrawn, and if no protest against such change is made as provided in section 64*o* of this act, or if such protest be made and enough signatures be withdrawn therefrom so that said protest is no longer sufficient, the said state engineer shall order that the boundaries of the district be changed so as to include therein the lands described in said petition, or such portion thereof as he shall have found it to be feasible and practicable to irrigate by the system of storage and irrigation works of the district and which he shall deem it for the best interests of the district to include therein. The order shall describe the boundaries as changed, and shall also describe the entire boundaries of the district as they will be after the change thereof as aforesaid is made, and for that purpose the state engineer may cause a survey to be made of such portions of such boundaries as he deems necessary. A certified copy of the order including such lands shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of each county wherein the lands are situated, and thereupon said lands shall become a part of the district.

If the state engineer determines that it is not feasible and practicable to irrigate any of the lands described in the petition or that it is not for the best interest of the district that any of such land be included in it, he shall make an order denying the petition. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Inclusion of lands over protest.

SEC. 64*o*. If the board of directors of the district shall protest in writing against the inclusion of such lands, or if a protest against the inclusion of such lands signed by not less than three per cent of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district and holding the title or evidence of title to not less than three per cent in value of the lands within the district according to the last equalized county tax assessment roll shall have been presented to the state engineer, and upon the hearing of said matter all of said protests shall not be withdrawn, or in the case of a protest by landowners such protest after deducting all withdrawals is still signed by not less than three per cent of the holders of title or evidence of title to land within the district, but the state engineer shall nevertheless conclude that it is feasible and practicable to irrigate the said land described in said peti-

tion or some of them by the system of storage and irrigation works of the district and that it is for the best interest of the district to include therein such lands or some of them, the state engineer shall make a finding in writing in accordance with such conclusion describing the boundary or boundaries of the lands which he finds it is feasible and practicable so to irrigate and should be included in the district for its best interest. A copy of such finding shall be transmitted to the board of directors. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Election.

SEC. 64*p*. Upon the making of a finding by the state engineer as provided in section 64*o*, he shall order that an election be held within said district to determine whether the boundaries of the district shall be changed to include the lands specified in such finding, and shall fix the time at which such election shall be held and cause notice thereof to be given and published. Such notice shall be given and published and such election shall be held and conducted, returns thereof shall be made and canvassed, and the result of the election ascertained and declared, and all things pertaining thereto conducted in the manner prescribed by this act in the case of a special election to determine whether bonds of a water storage district shall be issued. The ballots cast at such election shall contain the words "For change of boundary—Yes" or "For change of boundary—No." The notice of election shall state that the election is for the purpose of determining whether certain lands, describing their boundary or boundaries, shall or shall not be included in the district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Results of election—if a majority favor, change of boundaries.

SEC. 64*q*. If at such election a majority of all the votes cast thereat shall be against such change of the boundaries of the district said petition shall be deemed denied, but if a majority of such votes be in favor of such change of boundaries, the state engineer shall make his order, as provided in section 64*n* hereof, that the boundaries of the district be changed so as to include such lands therein. A certified copy of such order shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of each county wherein the lands are situated and thereupon such lands shall become a part of the district. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Reestablishment of divisions and election precincts.

SEC. 64*r*. In case land is included within any district as aforesaid, the board of directors thereof shall reestablish the boundaries of the divisions within such district so as to include such land therein, and so as to segregate into separate divisions lands possessing the same general character of water rights or interests in and to the waters of the common source of supply of such district. Said board shall also reestablish the boundaries of the election precincts within said district; *provided, however*, that in the case of the inclusion of any land within less than thirty days before an election within the district, the election precincts shall not be reestablished until after such election, and the owners of such newly included land shall not be entitled to vote at such election. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Lands held by guardian, executor or administrator.

SEC. 64*s*. As to any lands belonging to a person under guardianship or comprised in the undistributed estate of a deceedent, the guardian of such person or the executor or administrator of such estate shall be deemed the holder of title or of evidence of title to such lands for the purpose of representing the same in all proceedings under this act, and in particular shall, as such, have the right to sign all petitions or protests herein provided for, and to vote at all district elections, all without any order of court authorizing him so to do. (Added, Stats. 1927, Ch. 707.)

Dissolution of district.

SEC. 65. Any water storage district organized pursuant to the provisions of this act may be dissolved for the same reasons, under the same circumstances, in the same manner, upon the same conditions, and with the same results as is or may be provided by the laws of this state for the dissolution of irrigation districts organized under the laws of California; *provided,* that in case a contract authorized by law has been made between a water storage district and the United States pertaining to the construction, maintenance, or operation of the works of the district, or the delivery or supply of water therefor, no such district shall be dissolved nor shall any proceedings be initiated by a court or otherwise for the purpose of dissolving such district, unless and until the consent in writing of the secretary of the interior to such dissolution or proceedings has first been obtained.

Constitutionallty.

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Title of act.

SEC. 66. This act shall be known and may be referred to in any action, proceeding, or legislative enactment, as the "California water storage district act."

Unconstitutionality of part of act, effect of.

SEC. 67. If any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act be for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act, and the legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act and each and every other section, subdivision, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this act be declared unconstitutional.

Noninterference with vested rights.

SEC. 68. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or impair the vested right of any person, association, or corporation to the use of water. (Stats. 1923, p. 963.)

Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

Repeal of other acts.

SEC. 69. The California irrigation act, approved June 4, 1915, and all acts amendatory thereof, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent

with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, but nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing or in anywise modifying the provisions of any other act relating to the subject of irrigation.

Repeal constitutional.
Tarpey vs. *McClure*, 190 Cal. 593.

3. CALIFORNIA WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ACT.

An act providing for the organization, operation, maintenance, and government of water conservation districts, and for the acquisition, appropriation, diversion, storage, conservation, and distribution of water for the irrigating of lands in such districts, for drainage and reclamation connected therewith; and for the generation, disposition, and sale of hydro-electric energy developed incidental to such storage and distribution; and for the acquisition of lands or rights therein and the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of works to carry into effect the provisions of this act; for the inclusion therein of irrigation districts, water storage districts, reclamation districts, drainage districts, and other political subdivisions of the state, as constituent districts or units of said water conservation districts, and the manner of providing funds and the voting and issuance of bonds by such political subdivisions, to carry out the purposes of this act; and creating a state board to be known as the "state irrigation board," and defining its powers and duties, and the methods and procedure of exercising such powers and duties. (Title amended, Stats. 1925, p. 556.)

(Approved June 18, 1923; Stats. 1923, p. 978; amended Stats. 1925, p. 555; amended Stats. 1927, Ch. 240.)

STATE IRRIGATION BOARD.

State irrigation board created.

SECTION 1. There is created a board to be known as the "state irrigation board," which board shall consist of the state engineer and two executive directors.

That said board shall constitute a body corporate and body politic for the purpose of exercising the powers and performing the acts herein mentioned, and said board shall have the power to sue and be sued.

The executive directors provided for by the California water storage district act, Statutes of 1921, page 1727, and approved June 3, 1921, are hereby declared to be and are hereby constituted the two executive directors of the "state irrigation board" herein created; *provided, however*, that if any of the offices provided for in the said California water storage district act are vacated or declared vacant or abolished, the governor shall without delay appoint the executive members of said board herein created and said executive directors so appointed by the governor shall serve for four years and until their successors have been appointed. Their successors shall be appointed and all vacancies shall be filled by appointment in like manner.

One of said executive directors shall have at least five years practical experience in irrigation, and the other of whom shall have at least five years experience in administration and both of whom shall be residents of this state and continue to be such residents during the term of their office.

The office of the state irrigation board herein created shall be at the city of Sacramento, in the State of California.

Each executive director shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty (20) dollars per day for each day actually employed in the performance of duties under this act and shall receive actual traveling

expenses when engaged in the performance of such duties, which shall be charged as a part of the cost of the project of the proposed water conservation district for which such duties are performed.

Officers and employees of board.

SEC. 2. The state engineer shall be the chairman of the state irrigation board herein created and said board shall employ a secretary and such attorneys, engineers and other employees and assistants as it may require and shall fix the term of their employment and compensation.

Power to organize water conservation districts.

SEC. 3. The state irrigation board shall have the power to unite into single districts in the manner and for the purposes provided in this act, irrigation districts, water storage districts, reclamation districts, drainage districts and other political subdivisions of the state, organized to promote irrigation, reclamation or drainage, which united districts shall be known and are herein referred to as water conservation districts; and the purposes of the formation of such districts being primarily to provide for the storage of waters and the development of hydro-electric energy in conjunction therewith and incidental thereto, to promote the irrigation of the lands therein, and in connection therewith and incidental thereto the reclamation and drainage and flood control of such lands. The legislature hereby declares that every such water conservation district, formed as herein provided, is and shall be an irrigation district within the meaning of section thirteen of article eleven of the constitution of the State of California, and within the meaning of every other provision of said constitution relating to irrigation districts. Such water conservation districts shall be composed of three or more units, all or any of which units shall be irrigation districts, water storage districts, reclamation districts, drainage districts, or other political subdivisions of the state organized to promote irrigation, reclamation or drainage or flood control.

ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

Petition for organization.

SEC. 4. Whenever three or more of such units, all or any of which units shall be irrigation districts, reclamation districts, drainage districts, water storage districts or other political subdivisions of the state organized to promote irrigation, reclamation or drainage or flood control now or hereafter to be formed, can use a common system of works and all the land situated therein be benefited by such works, the governing boards of any three or more of said units may present a petition to the state irrigation board herein created for the purpose and object of creating a water conservation district. Said petition shall designate by name or otherwise the units joined in such petition and the water to be stored, used or acquired and shall outline generally the character and location of the proposed works and pray that said units be united in pursuance of the provisions of this act so as to create a water conservation district.

Said petition shall be signed by the presiding officers and the secretary or clerk of the governing board of each of said units under seal

of said units so petitioning said state irrigation board to form a water conservation district as herein provided.

Said petition may be contained in separate instruments presented by each unit or may be contained in one or more instruments presented by any or all of said units. Such petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution of the governing boards of each petitioning unit, authorizing the presiding officer and the secretary or clerk to execute the same.

Said petition must be accompanied with a good and sufficient undertaking or agreement to be approved by the state irrigation board herein created, conditioned that the sureties or signers shall pay all of the costs and expenses in connection with the investigation herein provided for in case said organization shall not be finally effected, and said state irrigation board herein created shall have power to require the furnishing of any additional undertaking, or undertakings, or payments of money in case they should deem the same necessary; *provided, however*, that the cost thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed in amount in dollars one-fourth the number of acres in such proposed water conservation district and shall be deemed a part of the expense of said project, and said state irrigation board herein created may require the same to be paid by the proponents of said district, and the sum so collected and expended by said state irrigation board shall be considered and treated as a proper and legal charge against the water conservation district and which shall be payable out of the funds of said water conservation district when the organization thereof has been completed.

If said district for any reason be not organized as hereinafter provided for, any money remaining in the hands of said state irrigation board shall be returned to petitioners.

Upon presentation to it of a petition or petitions, as aforesaid praying for the formation of a conservation district, the state irrigation board herein created shall fix a time and place, which place shall be within the county in which the lands of said proposed water conservation district are situated and if the lands of such water conservation district are situated in more than one county, then in any one of such counties, at which it shall hear said petition, which time shall be not less than twenty-five (25) days, nor more than thirty (30) days, after the first publication of the notice hereinafter provided for in section five (5) of this act.

Notice of hearing.

SEC. 5. Said petition together with a notice stating the time and place of the hearing so fixed by said state irrigation board shall be published in each county in which any of the lands of said proposed district are situated in a newspaper of general circulation, published in such county at least once a week for three successive weeks before the date of said hearing; said notice shall be issued by the said state irrigation board herein created, shall refer to said petition and shall be directed to the petitioners therein, and to each of the units petitioning to form said water conservation district, and to all persons holding title or evidences of title to any lands included within the water conservation district proposed in said petition, and to all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in and to the waters proposed to be stored,

acquired or used, as set out in said petition, and to all other persons who may be interested in or affected by the project contemplated in said petition, and to all or any persons in any way interested in or affected by said petition or the formation of said water conservation district, and shall be substantially in the following form:

Before the State Irrigation Board of the State of California:

To the petitioners in the foregoing petition and to each of the units petitioning to form said water conservation district, and to all persons holding title or evidence of title to any lands included within the water conservation district proposed in said petition, and to all persons having or claiming any rights, title or interest in and to the waters proposed to be stored, acquired or used as set out in said petition, and to all other persons who may be interested in or affected by the project contemplated in said petition, and to all or any persons in any way interested in or affected by said petition or the formation of said water conservation district:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the foregoing petition was filed with the state irrigation board on the _____ day of _____, 19__, and will be heard by said state irrigation board at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19__, at the hour of _____ o'clock __m. of said day, at which time and place said state irrigation board will hear and receive evidence in support of said petition and any objections which may be presented thereto.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of an act approved _____ and known as California water conservation district act, to which said act particular reference is hereby made.

State Irrigation Board,

By_____
Chairman

By_____
Secretary

Dated_____

When contained in more than one instrument only one copy of said petition need be published but the name attached to all of said instruments must appear in such publication.

Hearing.

SEC. 6. At the time and place fixed in said notice the state irrigation board shall proceed to hear said petition and to determine whether or not the same complies with the requirements hereinbefore set forth and whether or not the notice filed herein has been published as required and must hear all competent and relevant testimony offered in support of or in opposition thereto.

Said hearing or any adjournment thereof may be conducted and heard by any one or more of the members of said state irrigation board. Said hearing may be adjourned from time to time as the state irrigation board or any member or members thereof conducting the same may determine.

For the purpose of performing any duty under this act the chairman of the state irrigation board may appoint one or more of its members

to conduct any hearing or investigation. Such member or members shall make a written report to the state irrigation board of the proceedings taken at such hearing and shall state the evidence introduced at such hearing and his or their conclusions thereon.

Upon such report or upon such further hearing as the state irrigation board shall deem proper, the state irrigation board may pass upon and decide any question under consideration at said hearing. The decision of the state irrigation board shall be final except as to questions, the determination of which are vested in the courts by this act or by the constitution of this state or by the constitution of the United States.

No defect in the contents of the petition or in the title to or form of the notice or signatures to said notice or petition shall vitiate any proceedings thereon.

If there shall be presented at such hearing or at any time before the final order herein provided for of the state irrigation board, a written objection or objections signed by the owners of more than one-half of the lands in any such units or constituent districts, or a majority in numbers of the holders of title or evidence of title, according to the equalized county assessment roll or rolls for the year last preceding, the signing of such petition by the officers of such constituent district or unit shall be deemed to be nullified, and the state irrigation board shall have no power to include such unit or district within the proposed water conservation district.

WATER AND POWER SURVEY.

Water and power survey.

SEC. 7. The state irrigation board shall before making a final order creating a water conservation district as in this act provided, proceed to make or cause to be made all such examinations, surveys, estimates of costs for the acquisition, appropriation, diversion, storage, conservation and distribution of water, any drainage or reclamation or flood control works in connection therewith and works for the generation of hydroelectric power incident thereto and the sale and distribution thereof, as may be necessary or requisite to enable said state irrigation board to ascertain and estimate the requirements and works necessary for the purpose of said water conservation district as prayed for in said petition and the cost and expense thereof, and to make a report thereon as herein provided.

In such connection said state irrigation board may use and adopt all previous estimates, surveys, reports and other data it may have acquired or which are available to it, adapted to that purpose and may employ all necessary engineers, attorneys and other assistants for the accomplishment of said purposes, and the cost thereof shall be deemed a part of the expense of the investigation and organization of such water conservation district as provided in section four hereof, and shall be a charge against said water conservation district if created.

Upon the completion of said examination and study of the proposed project by said state irrigation board, said board shall prepare a report thereof, in which report shall be set forth the character and nature of the proposed works, a description of the rights to water, to lands, and other property necessary to be acquired to carry said project to comple-

tion, accompanied by an estimate of the cost of said project. A copy of such report and estimate shall be kept on file in the office of the state irrigation board and be open to inspection during business hours by all interested persons or parties.

Apportionment of water power, etc.

SEC. 8. The state irrigation board shall, before making the final order creating a water conservation district, by order duly entered in its minutes, apportion to each constituent district or unit of said water conservation district, the portion to which it is entitled of all the water storage capacity in the proposed reservoir, the waters stored or to be stored or diverted or to be diverted by such project for the irrigation of the lands of the water conservation district, and all power developed or to be developed incidental thereto or in connection therewith, and in making such apportionment it must take into consideration the present water rights and the additional water necessary to perfect the irrigation of the lands of each unit, and the apportionment of power to each unit shall be in the same proportion to the whole as its apportionment of capacity in the reservoir, which proportion of such water and power shall be forever applied to the purpose and for the benefit of such constituent district or unit.

Said board shall likewise in such order determine, define, and apportion to each of such constituent districts or units the proportion of all costs and expenses of the project to be paid by it, including the costs and expenses of said irrigation board in connection therewith, same to be based upon and in proportion to the allotment of water storage capacity, water and power apportioned to each unit plus the benefit of reclamation or drainage or flood control to such unit, and to each of such allotments fifteen (15) per cent above the actual estimate shall be added for contingencies. A copy of such order duly certified, shall be served on each of the constituent districts or units by delivering the same to some officer thereof, and provided, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer on said state irrigation board or upon any water conservation district formed under the provisions of this act the right to impair or deprive any person, corporation or district of any vested right in or to any water without due process of law. (Stats. 1925, p. 556.)

Cost of work beneficial to particular district.

SEC. 9. When any of the proposed works of a water conservation district will serve the purpose of drainage, flood control or reclamation within a constituent district or unit of a water conservation district, the state irrigation board may estimate the proportion of the cost of said construction which may be properly charged to the constituent district or unit benefited by such drainage, flood control or reclamation and carry such amount into the total sum to be paid by such constituent district or unit.

ORGANIZATION—ELECTION.

Election.

SEC. 10. After making the order of apportionment provided for in section eight hereof the state irrigation board shall make an order

directing the governing board of each unit or constituent district to call an election to be held on the one hundred and twentieth day after the making of said order by said irrigation board apportioning the benefits and costs and expenses as herein provided.

Said order of the state irrigation board last above provided for shall contain the name of the proposed water conservation district and shall describe the territory embraced within such proposed water conservation district by naming the constituent units or districts proposed to be joined therein as set forth in the petition to the state irrigation board.

Upon receiving and filing a copy of said order of said state irrigation board duly certified by the secretary of said board, it shall be the duty of the governing board of each of said constituent districts or units by resolution to call said election to be held, as herein provided.

The secretary of the governing board of each of said constituent districts or units shall give notice of said election, which said notice of such election shall contain the name of the proposed water conservation district and the description of the territory embraced within such proposed water conservation district by naming the constituent districts or units proposed to be joined therein as set forth in the petition to said state irrigation board. Said notice shall also state that there shall be submitted to the electors or voters of each of such units or districts in which such election is held the question as to whether or not a water conservation district shall be organized under the provisions of this act, and shall require ballots to be cast which shall contain the words "Water Conservation District—Yes" and "Water Conservation District—No" or words equivalent thereto, and shall require that said ballots shall also contain the words "Bonds—Yes" and "Bonds—No" or words equivalent thereto, and said notice shall also state the amount of bonds proposed to be issued to pay the proportion of the costs and expenses allotted and apportioned to such constituent district or unit by the state irrigation board in said order. Said notice shall also set forth the date upon which said election is to be held and the time of the opening and closing of the polls and shall specify the precincts in the constituent district or unit holding such election, which precincts shall be the same as those established and existing in such constituent district or unit where such election is held; and in the event none are already established and existing, then, prior to the giving of said notice of said election, the same are to be fixed and established for said election by the governing board of the particular district or unit in which the same are not already established and existing.

The governing board of the constituent district or unit holding said election shall in its resolution calling said election, fix and specify the polling places of each precinct and shall appoint one clerk, one inspector and two judges from the electors thereof for each polling place, who shall constitute a board of election for said precinct. Said polling places and the names of said officers of said election shall be specified in said notice of election. If a governing board fails to appoint a board of election, or the members appointed do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of the election, the electors of the precinct present at that hour may appoint the board or supply the place of an absent member thereof.

Said notice shall be posted for at least two weeks prior to the date of election in three public places in each election precinct in each con-

stituent district or unit holding such election, and published for at least once a week for two successive weeks prior to the date of said election in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which any of the lands of such constituent districts or units are located. At such election there shall be submitted to the electors or voters in each of such units or districts the question whether or not a water conservation district shall be organized under the provision of this act.

At such election there shall also be submitted to the electors or voters in each of such units or districts the question whether or not bonds shall be issued and sold in an amount sufficient to pay its proportion of the costs and expenses allotted and apportioned to such unit by the state irrigation board in said order. The ballots to be cast at said election shall contain the words, "Water Conservation District—Yes" and "Water Conservation District—No" or words equivalent thereto, and said ballot shall also contain the words "Bonds—Yes" and the words "Bonds—No" or words equivalent thereto.

No particular form of ballot shall be required other than as herein specified and any defect or informality in any statement on said ballot shall not invalidate said election.

As soon as all the votes are counted a certificate shall be drawn upon each of the papers containing the poll lists and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each proposition voted on has received, which number shall be written in figures and in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerk, inspector and one judge. One of said certificates with the poll list and tally-paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a cord or thread by the inspector during the counting thereof, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally lists by the clerks; and said ballots, together with the other of said certificates with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed by the inspector in the presence of the judges and clerks and endorsed "Election returns of (name of precinct) precinct." and be directed to the secretary of the governing board of the constituent unit or district in which said vote is cast, and shall be immediately delivered by the inspector, or by some other safe and responsible carrier designated by said inspector, to said secretary and the ballots shall be kept unopened for at least six months; but if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precinct has not been correctly counted, he may appear on the date appointed for the governing board to open and canvass the returns and demand a re-count of the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted, and no list, tally paper or certificate returned from any election shall be set aside or rejected for want of form if it can be satisfactorily understood.

The governing board of each constituent unit or district must meet at its usual place of meeting on the second Monday after said election to canvass the returns. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in a constituent district or unit in which the polls were opened, have been received, the governing board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all the returns have been received, or until six postponements have been had. The canvass must be made in public and by opening the returns and

estimating the vote of the district or unit on each proposition submitted and declaring the result thereof.

Except as herein otherwise specified, and as nearly as practicable, all the laws, rules and regulations, and amendments and modifications thereto, governing the manner of conducting and holding elections of the particular constituent district or unit in which the election provided for in this section is held, shall apply to and govern this election.

A majority vote in each constituent district or unit shall be required to carry the election in said district or unit in favor of the propositions submitted at said election as to voting of bonds. (Stats. 1925, p. 557.)

Order establishing district.

SEC. 11. Within ten (10) days after such election has been held and the result thereof determined, and declared, it shall be the duty of the governing board of each petitioning constituent district or unit, to have the secretary of said governing board certify to the said state irrigation board, the result of such election, and whether or not said bonds have been voted, and whether or not the constituent district or unit represented by said governing board, has voted in favor of, or against the organization of said conservation district. Within ten (10) days after the state irrigation board receives the said certificates from all of the petitioning units or districts, said board shall enter an order that a conservation district is established comprising only those districts which have voted both in favor of the organization of said conservation district and in favor of the bonds at the election held for that purpose; *provided,* that such districts represent eighty-five per cent or more of the apportionment of the project as made in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this act.

Said irrigation board shall also in said order apportion to the districts or units voting in favor of organization and for bonds that portion of the water storage capacity and of the waters stored or to be stored or developed, and all power developed or to be developed which it had theretofore apportioned to the districts or units voting against organization or bonds, such apportionment to be made to the districts or units entitled thereto in proportion to the apportionment theretofore made to them.

A certified copy of said order shall be served upon the secretary or other officer of the governing board of each of said constituent districts or units, and a copy thereof, duly certified, shall be recorded by said state irrigation board, in the office of the county recorder of each of the counties in which any of the lands, included in said water conservation district, are situated.

The board of directors of each constituent district or unit shall enter upon its minutes the certified copy of said order so received by it.

The state irrigation board shall also, in said order establishing said water conservation district, divide said water conservation district into three, five, seven, nine or eleven subdivisions, as is most practicable, which said subdivisions shall be designated by number, and in making such subdivisions, the said board shall make the same as nearly equal in acreage as is practicable; *provided, however,* that districts or units or parts thereof, created or formed under different laws or acts of the legislature, shall not be joined or united into one subdivision.

A majority of the votes cast at such election in each particular constituent district or unit shall be required to carry the election in said district or unit in favor of the organization of a water conservation district. (Stats. 1925, p. 557.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Government of district; election of directors.

SEC. 12. Such water conservation district shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of one director elected from each of said subdivisions in the manner herein provided. The state irrigation board shall give notice of an election to be held in each subdivision of such water conservation district within sixty days after the making of said final order establishing said district, for the purpose of electing a director from each subdivision, and shall fix and establish in said notice a convenient number of election precincts in each subdivision of said water conservation district, and define the boundaries thereof, and at least one precinct must be established for each subdivision of said water conservation district. There shall also be designated in said notice, a voting place or places in each subdivision and a board of election consisting of one clerk, one inspector and two judges for each voting place, the names of which said officers of election shall be specified in said notice. Said notice, as to the election in each subdivision, shall be posted in three public places in each election precinct, and published in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county in which any of the lands included within the boundaries of said water conservation district are situated, for at least two weeks prior to the date of said election.

Nominating petitions for directors to be elected at such election shall be filed with the state irrigation board in the manner hereinafter provided for filing of nomination petitions with the board of directors of a water conservation district.

As soon as the polls are closed, the election officers shall count votes cast at such election, and a certificate shall be drawn by said election officers stating the number of votes each candidate received, and the result of said election. The certificate as aforesaid shall be signed by an inspector and judge of such election board. The election returns shall be immediately delivered by the inspector or by some other safe and responsible carrier designated by said inspector to the secretary or other officer of the state irrigation board. No returns from election shall be set aside or rejected for want of form if they can be satisfactorily understood.

On the second Monday after such election the state irrigation board shall meet at its usual place of meeting to canvass the returns. If at the time of the meeting the returns from each precinct in the water conservation district in which polls were opened, have been received, the state irrigation board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all the returns have been received, or until six postponements have been had. The canvass must be made in public and by opening the returns and ascertaining the vote of each subdivision of the water conservation district for each director thereof voted for, and declaring the result thereof. The secretary of the state

irrigation board must immediately make out and deliver to each person elected a director of a subdivision of the water conservation district a certificate of election signed by him and authenticated with the seal of said board and shall designate a place within the boundary of the conservation district where the first meeting of said directors shall be held. (Stats. 1925, p. 560.)

Organization of board of directors.

SEC. 13. The directors of a water conservation district shall at noon on the second Tuesday of the first month after their election and qualification meet and organize as a board, enter upon their official duties, elect one of their members as president and appoint a secretary and a treasurer, neither of whom shall be a member of said board, and all of whom shall hold office at the pleasure of the board. The board shall select and designate an office of the board, which shall be in one of the counties in which any of the lands of the water conservation district is situated, which shall also be the office of the district, at which the board shall thereafter hold its meetings.

The salary of the secretary and the treasurer and the amount of the bond to be given by each for the faithful performance of their duties shall be fixed by the board of directors. The board shall then proceed to classify themselves by lot into two classes as nearly equal in number as possible, and the term of office of the class having the lesser number shall expire at noon on the second Tuesday in March following the next general February election provided for in this section of this act and the term of office of the class having the greater number shall terminate at noon on the second Tuesday in March following the next general election thereafter.

An election which shall be known as the general water conservation district election, shall be held in each water conservation district on the first Wednesday in February of each odd-numbered year at which a successor shall be chosen to each director whose term of office shall expire at noon on the second Tuesday in March next thereafter. The term of office of each director of the district elected after the election on organization provided for in section twelve of this act shall be four (4) years or until his successor is elected and has qualified.

In case of vacancy in the office of director, the state engineer shall appoint some person qualified by law to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. No director shall be elected by the water conservation district at large, but one director shall be elected from each subdivision to represent such subdivision.

Each director from each subdivision shall be a freeholder in the subdivision he represents.

A director or any other official of any constituent district or unit shall be eligible to hold the office of director of a water conservation district.

Within ten days after receiving their certificates of election or appointments herein provided for, each member of the board of directors shall take and subscribe the official oath, and file the same in the office of the board of directors, and execute the bond herein provided for. Each member of said board of directors shall execute an official bond in the sum of $5,000 which said bond shall be approved by a judge of the superior court of the county in which the office of the board is

located, and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of such county, and filed with the secretary of said board, except that the official oath and bond of each director elected at the first election of directors shall be filed with the state irrigation board. All official bonds herein provided for shall be in the form prescribed by law for the official bonds of county officers and the premiums thereon may be paid by the water conservation district. (Stats. 1925, p. 562.)

Nomination and election of directors.

SEC. 14. Not less than ten (10) days before the election of directors any ten (10) or more qualified voters in any subdivision of the water conservation district may file with the board of directors of the water conservation district a petition requesting that a certain person or persons specified in such petition be placed on the ballot as a candidate or candidates for the office named in the petition. The name or names proposed by the various petitions so filed, and no others, shall be printed on the ballot; but there shall be sufficient blank spaces left in which voters may write other names, if they so desire. The petitions shall be preserved in the office of the board of directors of the water conservation district.

Thirty days before an election to be held under section thirteen of this act the secretary of the board of directors of a water conservation district shall cause notices to be posted in three public places in each election precinct of the time and place of holding the election, and shall also post a general notice of the same in the office of said board, which shall be established and kept at some fixed place to be determined by said board, specifying the polling places of each precinct. Prior to the time for posting the notices, the board must appoint for each precinct from the electors thereof a clerk, an inspector and two judges, who shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. If the board fails to appoint a board of election, or the members appointed do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of the election, the electors of the precinct present at that hour may appoint the board, or supply the place of an absent member thereof. The board of directors must, in its order appointing the board of election designate the house or place within the precinct where the election must be held.

The ballot used at the election of directors of a water conservation district, after the election of directors on organization, shall be provided by the board of directors of a water conservation district, and one of the judges of election at every election of directors of a water conservation district shall deliver to each of the qualified voters one of the ballots so provided. The ballots to be used in each subdivision for the election of a director from said subdivision shall have printed on them the names of all candidates whose names have been filed as provided in this act, with a voting square behind each name; *provided*, that the ballots in each subdivision of the water conservation district shall have on them the names of the persons to be voted for as director to represent that subdivision only.

As soon as the polls are closed, the election officers shall count the votes cast at such election, and a certificate shall be drawn by said election officers stating the number of votes each candidate received, and the result of said election. The certificate as aforesaid shall be

signed by an inspector and judge of such election board. The election returns shall be immediately delivered by the inspector or by some other safe and responsible carrier designated by said inspector to the secretary or other officer of the water conservation district board. No returns from election shall be set aside or rejected for want of form if they can be satisfactorily understood. The board of directors of the water conservation district must meet at the usual place of meeting on the first Monday after election to canvass the returns. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the district in which the polls were opened have been received, the board of directors must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all the returns have been received or until six (6) postponements have been made. The canvass must be made in public and by opening the returns and ascertaining the vote of each subdivision of the water conservation district for each director voted for and declaring the result thereof.

The person receiving the highest number of votes in any election held in a subdivision of a water conservation district for the election of directors shall be elected as director.

The secretary of the water conservation district must immediately make out and deliver to each person elected a director of a subdivision of the water conservation district a certificate of election signed by him and authenticated with the seal of said water conservation district.

At all elections held under the provisions of this act, including the election for organization of a water conservation district, the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock a.m. and remain open until six o'clock p.m. The inspector shall be chairman of the election board and may administer all oaths required in the process of an election; and appoint judges, if, during the progress of the election, any judge ceases to act. Any member of the board of election may administer and certify oaths required to be administered during the progress of an election. Before opening the polls, each member of the board must take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon him by law. Any voter of the precinct may administer and certify such oath. The board of directors of a water conservation district shall establish a convenient number of election precincts in each subdivision of a water conservation district and define the boundaries thereof, and at least one such precinct must be established for each subdivision of said water conservation district, and said board whenever it is deemed advisable for the best interests of said district and the convenience of the voters may at any time, but not less than sixty days before an election to be held in the district, change the boundaries of any such election precincts, which changes when made must be entered upon the minutes of the board.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the manner of conducting and holding elections of a water conservation district, including the first election of directors, the qualifications of voters and the necessary number of votes to carry any proposition submitted at any election, shall be governed, as to each subdivision of said water conservation district, by the same laws, rules and regulations and amendments and modifications thereto of the particular district or districts, or unit or units, composing such subdivision. (Stats. 1925, p. 563.)

ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Issuance of bonds.

SEC. 15. Except as herein otherwise provided, all the laws, rules and regulations and amendments and modifications thereto governing the voting, issuance, sale, form, contents, terms and conditions of bonds of each particular unit or district in which the same are voted and issued shall apply to and govern the voting, issuance, sale, form, contents, terms and conditions of the bonds herein authorized.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the manner of conducting and holding elections, qualification of voters, the necessary number of votes to carry any proposition submitted at any election shall be governed by the same laws, rules and regulations and amendments and modifications thereto of the particular district or unit in which said election is held.

Issuance and sale of water storage district bonds; assessment of costs.

SEC. 15*a*. Whenever at any election called pursuant to the provisions of section ten of this act the majority of the votes cast in any water storage district unit of a proposed water conservation district shall be in favor of the organization of the proposed water conservation district, and also in favor of said water storage district unit issuing and selling bonds for the purpose of said proposed water conservation district, and the state irrigation board shall enter its order as in this act is provided, that said water conservation district is established, then the said election so held in any such water storage district unit shall be in all respects as effective to authorize a bond issue of any such water storage district unit as an election called and held under section twenty-four of the water storage district act, and the board of directors of such water storage district unit shall cause bonds in the amount stated in the order for such election, to be executed and delivered to the treasurer of said water storage district to the credit of the water conservation district fund of said water storage district unit in the manner and form and to the same effect as though said bonds had been authorized and issued after instead of before an assessment had been levied on the lands within such water storage district benefited by said water conservation district project in the amount stated in said order calling said election, which amount shall be that apportioned to such water storage district in the order of the state irrigation board apportioning to the several units in such proposed water conservation district its proportion of all the costs and expenses of the project of said proposed water conservation district.

The treasurer of such water storage district shall sell said bonds in the manner provided in section twenty-four of said water storage district act, and the proceeds of sale of said bonds shall be placed in the water conservation district fund of said water storage district. Any sale by such treasurer and delivery of the bonds thereunder shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the purchaser and all subsequent holders of the bonds, that such sale was made upon due authority and notice.

Whenever the state irrigation board shall have made its order that a water conservation district is established, with one or more water storage district units therein, the state engineer shall forthwith appoint

three commissioners in each such water storage district unit, whose duty it shall be to assess the proportion of the costs of the water conservation district project apportioned to such water storage district unit by the state irrigation board in its final order of apportionment upon the benefited lands within such water storage district unit which shall be done in the same manner and with the same effect as though said project had been approved by a majority of the votes cast at an election called and held as provided in section nineteen of said water storage district act. The state irrigation board shall furnish the board of directors of each water storage district unit two correct copies of the report and estimate required to be kept on file in the office of the state irrigation board by section seven of this act and of the order required to be made by section eight of this act, and the said commissioners shall receive from the board of directors of the water storage district unit one of said copies in the place of the detailed plans, specifications and estimates of the costs of the project provided to be delivered to them by section nineteen of the water storage district act, and the rolls prepared by said commissioners when completed shall be accompanied by the written report of the commissioners wherein is set out with particularity the exact nature and quantum of the benefits so assessed to the benefited lands of the district in the project of such water conservation district apportioned and allotted to each such tract of land in said water storage district unit, including any benefits through any drainage or reclamation work connected therewith. In such report lands embraced within a comprehensive area or a political subdivision of the state may be referred to generally as lands lying within such area or subdivision without further description. In other respects said rolls and report, and proceedings with relation thereto up to the filing of the same with the county treasurer, shall conform as near as may be to the requirements of said section nineteen of said water storage district act.

When the board of directors of such water storage district unit shall file with the county treasurer of a county within such district the assessment list or roll as finally approved as provided in said water storage district act, the charges assessed thereby upon the several tracts of land within the county shall constitute a lien thereon, which shall be prior to all other liens except state, county and municipal taxes, and assessments or taxes levied or assessed by or under statutory authority, and shall impart notice thereof to all persons.

All moneys collected by a county treasurer upon any assessment levied as in this section provided, including all moneys derived from the sale of land for delinquent installments or from redemption thereof, or from the sale of lands bought by such treasurer at any such sale as trustee of the water conservation district bond fund of the water storage district, shall be by such treasurer forthwith paid into the county treasury of the county from which the same arose, to the credit of a water conservation district bond fund which shall be created by such water storage district, and shall be used exclusively for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds issued on account of said water conservation district bond fund. Where bonds of such water storage district have been issued as herein provided, no act or conduct on the part of the board of directors of said water storage district or any officer mentioned in said water storage district act, or in this act,

shall invalidate any assessment herein authorized to be made after the same shall have become a lien in the manner herein provided.

It is the purpose of this section to provide that any water storage district, and that it may thereafter, by proceedings hereunder, levy an authorize a bond issue as in this act provided, before it shall have levied an assessment upon the benefited lands in said water storage district which may become a unit in a water conservation district, may assessment upon the benefited lands to secure the payment of the bonds so issued as herein provided, and this section shall be liberally construed to accomplish that purpose. (Added Stats. 1925, p. 565.)

Issuance and sale of reclamation district bonds; assessment of costs.

SEC. 15*b*. Whenever at any election called pursuant to the provisions of section ten of this act the majority of the votes cast in any reclamation district unit of a proposed water conservation district shall be in favor of the organization of the proposed water conservation district, and the state irrigation board shall enter its order, that said selling bonds in the amount allotted and apportioned to it by said state irrigation board for the purposes of said proposed water conservation district, and also in favor of said reclamation district unit issuing and water conservation district be established, then the said election so held in any such reclamation district units shall be and the same is as effective to authorize the issuance of said bonds of any such reclamation district unit as an election called and held under section three thousand four hundred eighty of the Political Code, and the board of trustees of such reclamation district unit shall cause bonds in the amount stated in the order for such election, to be executed and delivered to the treasurer of the county in which said reclamation district or the larger part thereof is situated in the manner and form provided by section three thousand four hundred eighty of the Political Code, and to the same effect as though said bonds had been authorized and issued after instead of before an assessment had been levied on the lands within said reclamation district benefited by said water conservation district project. Said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be held by said treasurer to the credit of said reclamation district in a fund to be known and designated as the water conservation district fund.

The treasurer of said county shall sell said bonds in the manner provided in section three thousand four hundred eighty of the Political Code for the sale of the bonds of a reclamation district, and the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be placed in the treasury of said county to the credit of the water conservation district fund of said reclamation district. Any sale by such treasurer and delivery of the bonds thereunder, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the purchaser and all subsequent holders of bonds that such sale was made upon due authority and notice.

Whenever the state irrigation board shall have made its order that a water conservation district is established with one or more reclamation district units therein, the board of supervisors of the county in which the said reclamation district or the greater part thereof is situated, shall forthwith appoint three (3) commissioners in each such reclamation district unit, who shall qualify as provided in section three thousand four hundred and fifty-five of the Political Code. Said com-

missioners shall assess the proportion of the costs of the water conservation district project apportioned to such reclamation district unit by the state irrigation board in its final order of apportionment upon the benefited lands within such reclamation district unit, which shall be done in the same manner and with the same effect as though the plan or plans of said water conservation district project had been prepared and approved in the manner provided in section three thousand four hundred fifty-five of the Political Code, and no hearing on said plans shall be held by, and no approval of said plans shall be required or made by either the reclamation board of the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district or by the board of supervisors of the main county of said reclamation district, but the said election held in said reclamation district unit pursuant to the provisions of this act shall constitute a final approval of said project and of the part therein apportioned to said reclamation district unit.

The state irrigation board shall furnish the board of trustees of each reclamation district unit three (3) correct copies of the report and estimate required to be kept on file in the office of the state irrigation board by section seven, and three (3) copies of the order required by section eight of this act. Said board of trustees shall file one of each of said copies of said report and order with the secretary of said reclamation district, one each of said copies with the clerk of the board of supervisors of the main county of said reclamation district, and the said commissioners shall receive from the board of trustees of the reclamation district unit one of said copies of said report and order in place of the plan or plans of the works of reclamation, and the estimation of the costs of the contemplated works of the district provided to be made and reported to the board of supervisors by section three thousand four hundred fifty-five of the Political Code.

Said commissioners shall thereupon view and assess upon the land within said reclamation district unit the said sum apportioned to such reclamation district unit by the state irrigation board in its final order of apportionment, and shall apportion the same according to the benefits that will accrue to each tract of land in said irrigation district unit respectively by reason of the expenditures of said sums of money, and shall estimate the same in gold coin of the United States, and shall file with the clerk of the board of supervisors of the main county of said reclamation district an assessment list in the manner and form required by the Political Code for reclamation district assessments where the reclamation district is situated wholly outside of the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district. In addition to the matters required by the Political Code to be set forth in said assessment lists, said commissioners shall set forth in said lists the proportionate right of each assessed parcel of land in the share of said reclamation district unit in the project of said water conservation district.

The said board of supervisors shall thereupon appoint a time for hearing objections to the report and assessment lists of said commissioners; cause notice of said time and place of said hearing; hear and act on objections filed thereto until the amount of each assessment shall finally be fixed; shall then make an order approving said report and assessment list and shall endorse such order upon said assessment lists, which said endorsement shall be signed by the chairman of said board of supervisors and attested by the clerk thereof, all in the

manner and form required by section three thousand four hundred sixty-two of the Political Code for hearing, equalizing, adjusting and finally determining assessments of reclamation districts, and such decision of said board of supervisors shall be final and thereafter said assessment list shall be conclusive evidence that the said assessment list has been made and levied according to law, except in an action commenced as provided in section three thousand four hundred sixty-two of the Political Code. The assessment lists shall then be filed with the county treasurer or if the reclamation district is situated in more than one county, then the original list must be filed with the county treasurer of the county where the greater portion of the lands of said district is situated, and copies thereof certified by the treasurer must be filed with the treasurer of each of the other counties. When the board of supervisors shall have finally taken action modifying or approving any assessment lists as provided herein and in section three thousand four hundred sixty-two of said Political Code, the charges assessed thereby upon tracts of land within the county shall constitute a lien thereon and shall impart notice thereof to all persons, and in the event of the conveyance of a part of a tract of land in said district and in the absence of any provision in the instrument conveying the same, said lands so conveyed shall be deemed to share ratably in the benefits apportioned to the entire tract.

The sums so assessed must be collected and paid into the county treasury, as in section three thousand four hundred eighty of the Political Code provided, and be placed by the treasurer to the credit of the water conservation district fund of said reclamation district unit for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of such bonds and for no other purpose. All proceedings for the sale of lands for delinquent assessments and the redemption of such lands shall be in accordance with the provisions of section three thousand four hundred eighty of the Political Code.

Where bonds of such reclamation district unit have been issued as provided herein, no act or conduct on the part of the board of trustees of said reclamation district or any officer mentioned in article two, chapter one, title eight, part three of the Political Code or this act shall invalidate any assessment herein authorized to be made after the same shall have become a lien in the manner provided herein; but such trustees may be compelled by mandate or other proper proceedings to perform their duties as required by law.

It is the purpose of this section to provide that any reclamation district which may become a unit in a water conservation district may authorize a bond issue as in this act provided, before it shall have levied an assessment upon the benefited lands in said reclamation district, and that it may hereafter, by proceedings hereunder, levy an assessment upon the benefited lands to secure the payment of the bonds so issued as herein provided, and this section shall be liberally construed to accomplish that purpose. (Added Stats. 1925, p. 567.)

Directors—compensation and meetings of.

SEC. 16. The directors when sitting as a board or acting under the orders of the board shall receive not to exceed ten (10) dollars per day and twelve (12) cents per mile for each mile traveled from his place of residence to the office of the board, such mileage to be computed by the

shortest traveled route, and all necessary expenses paid while engaged in official business under orders of the board.

The board of directors shall hold a regular meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at the place selected as the office of the board; *provided,* that the board may, by resolution duly entered upon its minutes, fix any other time as the time for its regular monthly meeting, but no change in the time of holding regular meetings of the board shall be made until after the resolution proposing such change has been published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which the office of the district is located. Such special meetings of the board of directors may be held as may be required for the proper transaction of the business of the district, but a special meeting must be ordered by a majority of the board. The order must be entered of record, and three days notice thereof must be given by the secretary to each director not joining in the order. The order must specify the business to be transacted and no other business than that specified in the order may be transacted, at such special meeting, unless all the members are present and consent to the consideration of any business not specified in said order. All meetings of the board must be public and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but on all questions requiring a vote, except a motion to adjourn, or a motion to adjourn to a stated time, there shall be a concurrence of at least the number constituting a quorum. A smaller number of directors than a quorum may adjourn from day to day. All records of the board shall be open to public inspection during business hours. Whenever any act is required to be done or proceeding taken by this act, or by an act supplemental or amendatory thereto, on the second Tuesday in any month, such act may be had or proceedings had upon the day specified in the resolution hereinbefore referred to as the time for the regular meeting of the board of directors.

Water and power survey by directors.

SEC. 17. The board of directors of a water conservation district shall, as soon as it is organized, proceed to make or cause to be made all such examinations, surveys, plans and specifications and estimates of costs for the acquisition, appropriation, diversion, storage, conservation and distribution of water, any drainage or reclamation works connected therewith and the generation of hydro-electric energy incident thereto and the sale and distribution thereof as may be necessary or requisite to enable said board to ascertain and estimate the requirements and works necessary for the purposes of said water conservation district, as prayed for in said petition and the cost and expense thereof, and to make a report thereof as herein provided.

In such connection said board may use and adopt all previous estimates, surveys, reports and other data it may have acquired or which are available to it adapted to that purpose, and may employ all necessary engineers, attorneys and other assistants for the accomplishment of said purposes, and the cost thereof shall be deemed a part of the expense of the water conservation district and shall be a legal charge against said water conservation district.

Upon the completion of said examination and study of the proposed project by said board, it shall prepare a report thereof in which report shall be set forth in detail the character and nature of the proposed

works in order to carry said project to completion, such report to be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of said project. A copy of such report, plans and estimates shall be kept on file in the office of the board and open for inspection by all interested persons or parties. Such plans and reports may thereafter be modified at any regular meeting of the board by an affirmative vote of a two-thirds majority of all the members of said board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

Powers and duties of directors.

SEC. 18. The board of directors shall have the power and it shall be its duty to manage and conduct the business affairs of the water conservation district; to adopt a seal; to make and execute all necessary contracts; to employ and appoint such agents, officers and employees as it may require and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. The board shall have the right to enter upon any lands to make surveys, locate works or for any other necessary and lawful purpose. The board shall have the power to construct, maintain, improve and operate the necessary dams, reservoirs and works for the storage and distribution of water and any drainage, flood control and reclamation works connected therewith, and to provide for the generation and distribution of hydro-electric energy incidental to such storage and distribution.

The board shall also have the right to acquire by purchase, lease or contract, all lands, water, water rights or any use thereof or interest therein, and any other property or rights by it deemed necessary for the construction, maintenance, improvements and operation of the works or the carrying out of the project of the water conservation district, including the property and rights of private owners and stock of corporations.

Said board may also enter into, and do any act necessary or proper for the performance of, any agreement with any county, district, public corporation, or municipality of any kind, for any purpose appertaining to, or beneficial to, the project of the water conservation district, and may acquire the right to store water in any reservoir; or to carry water through any canal, ditch or conduit not owned or controlled by such water conservation district, and may grant to the owner or lessee of a right to the use of any water, permission to store such water in any reservoir of the water conservation district, or to carry such water through any canal, ditch or conduit of the water conservation district.

The said board is hereby authorized and empowered to take conveyances, leases, contracts or other assurances for all property acquired by it under the provisions of this act, in the name of such water conservation district, to and for the use and purposes herein expressed, and to institute and maintain all actions and proceedings, suits at law or in equity necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this act; or to enforce, maintain, protect or preserve any and all rights, privileges and immunities created by this act or acquired in pursuance thereof. All contracts and other documents executed by the board shall be signed by its president and its secretary, under seal and in all actions, suits or proceedings the said board may sue, appear and defend in person or by attorneys and in the name of such water conservation district.

The said board shall have power generally to perform all such acts as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act.

Eminent domain; rights of way.

SEC. 19. The board of directors shall have the right and power to acquire by condemnation all lands, waters, water rights, or any use thereof, or interest therein, and any other property or rights, except the property or rights of the units thereof, by it deemed necessary for the construction, maintenance, improvement and operation of the works, or the carrying out of the project of the water conservation district. In the case of condemnation proceedings the board shall proceed in the name of the water conservation district under the provisions of section fourteen of article one as amended of the constitution of the State of California, and title seven, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure of California, and all pleadings, proceedings and process in said title provided it shall be applicable to the condemnation proceedings hereunder.

The board of directors shall have power to construct the said works across or intersecting any stream of water, water course, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch, or flume, in such manner as to afford security for life and property; but said board shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state as near as may be, or in a sufficient manner not to have impaired unnecessarily its usefulness; and every company whose railroad shall be intersected or crossed by said works shall unite with said board in forming said intersections and crossings, and grant the privileges aforesaid; and if such railroad company and said board, or the owners and controllers of said property, thing, or franchise to be so crossed, can not agree upon the amount to be paid therefor, or the points or the matter of said crossings or intersections, the same shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as is herein provided in respect to the taking of land. The right of way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart for the location, construction, and maintenance of said works over and through any of the lands which are now or may be the property of this state; and also there is given, dedicated, and set apart, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, all waters and water rights belonging to this state within the district.

Contracts for construction of projects.

SEC. 19*a*. The board of directors shall proceed to carry out the project of the district in accordance with the plans and specifications of the duly approved and adopted report of the board.

When such work is to be done said board shall give notice by publication thereof in the county in which the office of said board is located once a week for four successive weeks, calling for bids for same. If less than the whole work provided for in said plans and specifications is to be done and advertised, the portion to be done must be particularly described in said notice. Said notice shall refer to the plans and specifications of the work to be done and state that the same can be seen at the office of the board and that the board will receive sealed proposals therefor, and that the contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, stating the time and place for opening said proposals, which at the time and place appointed shall be opened in public; and as soon as convenient thereafter the board shall let said work, either in portions or

as a whole, to the lowest responsible bidder; or it may reject any and all bids and readvertise for proposals or may proceed to construct the works under its superintendence; *provided,* that in case of emergency or urgent necessity the board of directors, by unanimous vote of those present (provided there is a quorum present) at any regular or special meeting, may award contracts without advertising for bids, but the amount of said contract so awarded shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). All contracts for the purchase of material shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, provided the purchase price of such material is in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Any person or persons to whom a contract may be awarded shall enter into a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board, payable to the water conservation district for its use, for twenty-five per cent of the amount of the contract price, conditioned for the full and faithful performance of said contract.

The work shall be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of and be approved by the board.

It shall be the duty of the board to see that all contractors doing work for the conservation district carry compensation insurance on all employees.

Constituent districts may issue bonds.

SEC. 20. Each of the constituent districts or units of a water conservation district is hereby expressly authorized to vote, issue and sell its bonds for the purposes herein provided in this act, and said bonds are to be in all respects of the same force and effect, and of the same priority as a lien on property as other bonds voted, issued and sold by such constituent district or unit under the particular law or laws governing the voting, issuance and sale of bonds by such constituent district or unit.

The board of directors of a water conservation district shall estimate and determine, in the manner provided in section twenty-four hereof, the amount of money required by such board of directors of the total sum originally voted by all the constituent districts or units, and said board of directors shall thereupon apportion and allot to each of said constituent districts or units its proportion of the cost of said project. Said apportionment shall be made upon the same basis as was provided for in the original apportionment of the cost made by the state irrigation board, and thereupon said board of directors shall, by resolution duly adopted and entered upon the minutes of said board, make requisition upon each of said constituent districts or units for its proportion of said cost, and a copy of said resolution, duly certified to, shall be served upon the secretary or other officer of the governing board of each constituent district or unit. (Stats. 1925, p. 570.)

APPORTIONMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF COSTS.

Assessments and apportionment of additional expenses.

SEC. 21. If the amount originally contributed and paid into said water conservation district by said constituent districts or units shall be insufficient to complete the system and works of said project, the board of directors of said water conservation district, shall thereupon estimate and determine the amount required to complete said system and

works, according to the original plans and specifications thereof, and shall thereupon apportion and allot to each of said constituent districts or units, its proper proportion of said additional cost of the completion of said system and works of said project; said apportionment shall be made upon the same basis as the original apportionment of the cost of construction of said system and works of said project, as is provided for in this act, and thereupon, the said board of directors shall, by resolution, duly adopted and entered upon the minutes of said board of directors of said water conservation district, make requisition upon each of said constituent districts or units for its proportion of said additional cost, and a copy of which said resolution, duly certified to, shall be served upon the secretary or other officer of the governing board of each constituent district or unit. Upon receiving said copy of said resolution, it shall be the duty of the governing board of each of said constituent districts or units, and each of said constituent districts or units is hereby given the power to levy, assess and collect an assessment in the amount called for by said resolution and requisition, which said amount shall be levied, assessed and collected in like manner as the levy, assessment and collection of assessments under the particular law or laws governing the levy, collection and assessment of assessments of each of the said respective constituent districts or units.

Apportionment of cost of maintenance and operation; assessments; bonds.

SEC. 22. The board of directors of said water conservation district is hereby expressly given the power, and it shall be its duty, from time to time, as occasion may require, to estimate and determine the amount of money required, after the completion of said project, for the maintenance, repair and operation of said system and works and also for the expenses of the management and operation of said water conservation district, and shall also fix and allot the proportion of said estimated amount to be borne or paid by each of said constituent districts or units, which said allotment or apportionment, shall be in the same proportion to each of said constituent districts or units, as the apportionment or allotment of the original cost of said project as hereinbefore provided for. The board of directors of the water conservation district shall thereupon, by resolution, entered in its minutes, make requisition upon each constituent district or unit, for its proportion of said additional cost and expense, a copy of which said resolution duly certified, shall be served upon the secretary or other officer of the governing board of each constituent district or unit.

Upon receiving said resolution, it shall be the duty of the governing board of each constituent district or unit, and each constituent district or unit is hereby given the power to levy, assess, collect and pay over to said water conservation district, the amount of its proportion of said additional cost and expense. Such assessments shall be levied, assessed and collected by each constituent district or unit in like manner as the levy, assessment and collection of assessments, under the particular law or laws, governing the levy, assessment and collection of assessments of each of the said respective constituent districts or units.

Each constituent district or unit, in lieu of levying, assessing and collecting an assessment for the purpose of raising funds to pay its amount

or share of any apportionment or allotment, as provided for in section twenty-one of this act, may vote, issue and sell bonds for the purpose of raising said funds, and each of said constituent districts or units is hereby expressly given and granted the power to vote, issue and sell bonds for said purpose.

CERTIFICATION OF BONDS.

Certification of bonds.

SEC. 23. Whenever the board of directors of any constituent district or unit of a water conservation district, shall by resolution, declare that it deems it desirable that any contemplated or outstanding bonds of such constituent district or unit issued under the provisions of this act, including any bonds of such constituent district or unit authorized but not sold, shall be available, for the purpose provided for in section seven of an act of the legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act relating to bonds of irrigation districts, providing under what circumstances such bonds shall be legal investments for funds of banks, insurance companies, and trust companies, trust funds, state school funds and any money or funds which may now or hereafter be invested in bonds of cities, cities and counties, school districts or municipalities, and providing under what circumstances the use of bonds of irrigation districts as security for the performance of any act may be authorized," approved June 13, 1913, as amended, the said board of directors shall thereupon file a certified copy of such resolution with the commission created by, and provided for in, said act of June 13, 1913, which commission, and the state controller in connection therewith, are hereby given the same power and authority in respect of the investigation and certification of bonds issued by any constituent district or unit, under this act as is given to them in respect of the investigation and certification of irrigation district bonds by said act, as amended, except as the same may be limited by, or inconsistent with, any provision of this act, and bonds of any constituent district or unit provided for in this act which have been so investigated and certified and by authority of such investigation and certification are declared to be legal investments for the purposes stated in said act of June 13, 1913, as amended, may be lawfully purchased, or received in pledge for loans by savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, guardians, executors, administrators, and special administrators, or by any public officer or officers of this state or of any county, city, or city and county, or other municipal or corporate body within this state having or holding funds which they are allowed by law to invest or loan.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Estimate of expenses.

SEC. 24. At its regular monthly meeting held in the month of June of each year, the water conservation district board shall estimate and determine the total amount of money that said water conservation district will need and require for the purposes provided by this act during the calendar year commencing with the first day of January next following such meeting; and determine in accordance with the provisions of this act the proportionate part and amount or sum of

such total amount which each of its constituent districts or units shall pay. Within thirty days after the adjournment of its said meeting, the water conservation district board shall make or cause to be made in writing and served upon each of its constituent districts or units, a requisition for the payment by such constituent district or unit to said water conservation district of the proportionate share or amount of money to be paid by each such constituent district or unit. Each such constituent district or unit shall pay to the water conservation district one-half of the amount for which requisition has been made upon it as aforesaid on or before the first day of January next following the date of such requisition and the other one-half thereof on or before the first day of July next following first payment. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 240.)

Claims.

SEC. 25. All claims against the water conservation district shall be paid by warrants of said water conservation district. Said warrants must be signed by the president and secretary of the board and drawn on the treasurer of the conservation district and paid by him out of the funds of such conservation district and said treasurer shall make a monthly report to the board of the money received by him of the amounts expended and the total sum on hand.

Directors not to be interested in contracts.

SEC. 26. No director or officer of the conservation district shall in any manner be interested directly or indirectly in any contract awarded or to be awarded by the board, or in the profits to be derived therefrom; and for the violation of this provision such director or officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and conviction shall work a forfeiture of his office, and he shall be punished by a fine, not to exceed five thousand dollars, or for imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Debts.

SEC. 27. The board of directors or other officers of a water conservation district shall have no power to incur any debt or liability whatever, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, in excess of the express provisions of this act; any debt or liability in excess of such provisions shall be and remain absolutely void; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting the right of the board to enter into any contract for the use or lease of any lands, water, water rights, or other property, as in this act provided and by such lease or contract to bind the district for the payment of the rentals or consideration specified in such lease or contract.

Distribution of water and power; sale of surplus.

SEC. 28. The board shall have power and it shall be its duty to distribute to each of the units of a conservation district the proportion of stored water to which it is entitled at its point of diversion from the stream, and may use a stream or natural water course for such purpose. The board shall also have power and it shall be its duty to distribute to the units of a conservation district the proportion of hydro-electric energy to which it is entitled and may desire for its use

within such unit, same to be delivered at the place where it is generated; and all hydro-electrical energy not so distributed shall be sold by the board of directors of the conservation district, and the proceeds resulting from such sale shall be distributed to the units in accordance with their respective interests therein.

Limitations on board of directors.

SEC. 29. The board of directors of a water conservation district shall not have the power to modify, change or alter the distributing system or works of any of the constituent districts or units nor shall said board of directors have any jurisdiction or control over the distribution of water to the land owner within the boundaries of any of the constituent districts or units. Nor shall said board have the power to condemn by law the water, water rights or other property of a constituent district or unit without first having obtained a written consent of the managing board of such constituent district or unit.

Paramount interest of state; tax exemption.

SEC. 30. The rights of way, ditches, flumes, pipelines, drains, water rights, reservoirs and other property used for the purposes of a water conservation district and belonging to it shall not be taxed nor assessed for state, county or municipal purposes.

It is hereby declared that the State of California has a paramount interest in the storage, conservation and diversion of water, the prevention of floods, the irrigation, drainage, and reclamation of land and the production of electric energy; and that such storage, conservation, diversion, irrigation, prevention of floods, reclamation, drainage, and production of electric energy will make productive vast quantities of land that are comparatively unproductive and will increase production, property valuations, and population in the state, make profitable the cultivation of small tracts and promote subdivision of larger tracts, and will promote the welfare and prosperity of all the people. The powers herein conferred upon the state irrigation board and the board of directors of a water conservation district and all other powers herein conferred are hereby declared to be police and regulatory powers and are necessary to the accomplishment of a purpose that is indispensable to public interests. The use of all water required for the irrigation of the lands of any district formed under the provisions of this act and for domestic and other incidental and beneficial uses within such district, together with the rights of way for canals and ditches, sites for reservoirs and all other property required in fully carrying out the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a public use, subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner prescribed by law.

Records, statements and reports.

SEC. 31. The state irrigation board and the board of directors of every water conservation district shall, respectively, cause to be entered in books to be kept for that purpose a complete and connected record of all their acts and transactions, which shall be kept and preserved on file in their respective offices and open to inspection by the public during business hours. Said records and all documents, instruments, or other papers filed as above provided, or a copy or copies of any thereof

certified to by the secretary of the state irrigation board or the secretary of the board of directors of the water conservation district, shall be received in evidence without further proof in any court of this state, or before any board or tribunal authorized to hear or consider a matter wherein the same shall be properly admissible in evidence.

During the construction of any works in carrying out the project of any water conservation district, the board of directors of such district shall, at least every sixty (60) days, forward to the state engineer, a report of the progress of such construction, together with a statement of the amount or amounts paid for the doing of such work. The board of directors of a water conservation district, at their regular monthly meeting in January of each year, shall render and immediately thereafter, cause to be published in the county where the office of said board is situated, at least once a week, for two successive weeks, a verified statement of the financial condition of the district, showing particularly the receipts and disbursements of the last preceding year, together with the source of such receipts and the purpose of such disbursements.

Immediately after the publication of such statements, the board of directors of the water conservation district shall cause a copy thereof, accompanied by a report stating the progress of the work under construction and the general condition of the project, and whether or not the same is being satisfactorily and successfully carried out and any other matter which the board may deem proper to be filed with the state engineer who shall examine said statement and report and make to the board of directors such recommendations and comments as he may deem proper and may publish said recommendations and comments in such manner as may be deemed advisable. Said state engineer may at any time make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of any water conservation district within the state or call upon the board of directors of such district for such information as he may desire, and may make and publish such report thereon as he may deem advisable.

(NOTE—No section 32 appears in the act as enacted.)

Property of district.

SEC. 33. The legal title to all property acquired under the provisions of this act shall by operation of law, immediately upon the acquisition thereof, vest in the water conservation district by which it is acquired, and shall be held by such district in trust for the uses and purposes set forth in this act, and is hereby dedicated and set apart to said uses and purposes. The board of directors is hereby authorized and empowered to hold, use, manage, occupy, and possess said property and may determine by resolution duly entered upon its minutes, that any property, real or personal, held by the district is not necessary for the uses and purposes thereof and may sell the same for an adequate consideration; and a conveyance or transfer of any of the property of a district executed by the president and secretary of its board of directors in pursuance of a resolution of the board adopted as above provided, shall convey good title to the property.

Vested rights.

SEC. 34. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or impair the vested right of any person, association, or corporation to the use of water.

Title.

SEC. 35. This act shall be known and may be referred to in any action, proceeding, or legislative enactment, as the "California water conservation district act."

Constitutionality.

SEC. 36. If any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act be for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act, and the legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act and each and every other section, subdivision, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this act be declared unconstitutional.

Proceedings contesting validity of formation.

SEC. 37. Actions or proceedings contesting or attacking the validity of the formation of a water conservation district can only be commenced within thirty days from the date of the making by the state irrigation board of the final order establishing such water conservation district, as provided in section eleven hereof.

Actions or proceedings attacking or contesting the validity of any bond issue provided for in this act can only be commenced within thirty days after the declaration of the result of such election at which such bonds were voted.

Except as herein provided, actions or proceedings attacking or contesting any election under the provisions of this act can only be commenced within thirty days after the declaration of the result of such election. (Added Stats. 1925, p. 571.)

III. OTHER STATUTES RELATING TO IRRIGATION.

1. IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS WITHIN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

An act to provide for the organization and creation of improvement districts within irrigation districts organized under the "California irrigation district act"; to provide for the construction of improvements therein, and for the levy of assessments on the lands of such improvement districts.

(Approved May 25, 1927; Stats. 1927, Ch. 748.)

Petition to organize district.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds in number of the holders of title or evidence of title of any tract or contiguous tracts of land situate within any irrigation district organized and existing under "the California irrigation district act" and susceptible of irrigation by a system of laterals, ditches and pipes or requiring a system of pumps for the irrigation thereof, separate and apart from the main irrigation system of said irrigation district, may petition the board of directors of such irrigation district to organize and create an improvement district, within said irrigation district, for the purpose of providing such means of irrigation for the lands described in said petition or the said change and improvement thereof and for the levy of an assessment for the payment of the costs thereof.

Contents of petition.

SEC. 2. Said petition shall contain a statement of the plan of the proposed improvement, a description of the boundaries of such proposed improvement district, the names of the owners of all lands within such improvement district with their last known addresses and a description of the lands owned thereby, and which petition shall be signed and acknowledged by the requisite number of landowners. Such petition and all proceedings in reference thereto, and the lands affected thereby, shall be designated by number, and the description of the parcels of land shall be according to the last duly equalized assessment book of the irrigation district.

Survey of board of directors; preparation of plans, specifications and proposed assessment.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt of such petition the board of directors of said district shall cause a survey to be made of said proposed improvement and if, upon such survey, it is found that such plan of improvement is feasible, said board shall cause to be prepared plans and specifications of such improvement and an estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement and assessment of the amount of such costs apportioned to each tract of land in said improvement district, as said tracts of land are shown upon the last equalized assessment book of the district, according to the benefits that will accrue to each of said tracts of land in said improvement district respectively, by reason of the expenditures of said sums of money for said improvements. Said board of directors

of said irrigation district are hereby designated and constituted a board of assessment commissioners to levy and apportion said assessment. Said petition, plans, specifications and proposed assessment shall be filed in the office of said district and shall be subject to the inspection of all parties interested.

Notice of hearing upon petition and proposed special assessment.

SEC. 4. After the filing of such plans, specifications, estimate, statement and assessment, said board shall give notice of a hearing upon said petition and whether a special assessment shall be levied upon the lands within said improvement district for the purpose of raising money to pay for such improvements, as set forth in such petition, plans, specifications, statement and assessment, notice of which hearing shall be given by posting a notice thereof in three public places within said proposed improvement district, the publication of such notice once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the office of said irrigation district is situated, and mailing a copy thereof to the last known address of all the owners of said lands in said improvement district, as such address appears in said petition. Such notice shall be posted and mailed not less than twenty days prior to the date set for said hearing.

Hearing; modification of petition; change of boundaries.

SEC. 5. At said hearing said board shall hear such objections to the said petition and to the formation of said improvement district and its boundaries, and to the said plans, specifications and estimates, and to said proposed assessment and the apportionment thereof as may come before them and at such hearing shall make such changes in reference thereto as they may consider proper. The board may exclude any part or portion of the lands described in said petition from said improvement district, and may include additional lands; *provided, however,* that if any additional lands are included therein, the hearing of said petition shall be continued and the owners of said added lands be given not less than twenty days personal notice of the addition of such lands to said improvement district. If more than one-third in number of the holders of title or evidence of title of lands within said improvement district shall object, at said hearing, to the formation of said improvement district and the levy of said proposed assessment, said board of directors shall deny said petition and no further proceeding shall be had thereon.

Order creating district and levying special assessment.

SEC. 6. At said hearing said board of directors shall make a final order to be entered in the minutes of said board and a copy thereof recorded in the office of the county recorder in which any of said lands of said improvement district may be located, approving said petition creating said improvement district, levying said assessment for said purposes and apportioning the same to the said lands according to benefits, and which said assessment shall include a sum that shall equal interest on any deferred payments at a rate not to exceed seven per cent per annum, and ten per cent additional for anticipated delinquencies. Said assessment may be made payable in not to exceed ten annual installments and the board of directors of said irrigation dis-

trict shall, at the time of the levy of the annual assessments of said district add to the amount of the annual assessment levied upon said lands within said improvement district, such amount for which they may be liable by reason of the levying of said improvement district assessment, and if said annual irrigation district assessment is made payable in two installments then said improvement district assessment or the installment thereof shall likewise be made payable in two installments. Said improvement district assessment, or any installment thereof shall be and remain a lien on said lands in the same manner as and be a part of the annual assessment of said irrigation district.

Issuance of warrants for amount of assessment.

SEC. 7. Said irrigation district shall issue warrants for the amount of said assessment which warrants shall be made payable in amounts and at the times corresponding substantially to the payment of the installments of said improvement district assessment and shall bear interest at such rate of interest as may have been fixed on the levy of said improvement district assessment. Said warrants shall be payable only out of funds derived from the levy and collection of said improvement district assessment on said lands.

Performance of improvements; receiving of bids.

SEC. 8. The said work of improvement provided for in this act and the purchase of all necessary supplies, material and equipment therefor, shall be performed and done by said irrigation district or in the discretion of the board of directors bids may be received for said work and material and proceedings had and taken in reference thereto as provided for in section 53 of the "California irrigation district act." *Provided, however,* that the cost thereof shall be paid only out of said assessments levied upon and collected from the said lands in said improvement district.

Additional and supplemental assessments.

SEC. 9. Should the assessments levied upon said lands in such improvement district be insufficient to pay in full the cost of such improvements or pay the warrants issued for said improvements, an additional and supplemental assessment shall be made and levied upon all of said lands sufficient to pay said cost or said warrants in full, and the procedure followed in making such additional and supplemental levy of assessment shall be substantially the same as the levy of the original assessment, but without the necessity of a petition. If the proceeds from said assessment so levied shall exceed the final amount necessary for such purposes, said lands so paying said assessment shall be entitled to a credit in said excess amount upon the next succeeding district annual assessment levied upon such land.

Powers of board of directors and officers.

SEC. 10. Said board of directors and all other officers of said irrigation district shall have all the rights, powers and privileges concerning said improvement district, and lands thereof and the proceedings herein provided for, as such board may have concerning the irrigation district, of which it is a part, and including the right of said district to condemn lands and to acquire, own and hold property within said improvement districts.

2. CONSOLIDATION AND COOPERATION OF DISTRICTS.

A. CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS.

An act to provide for the consolidation of districts organized or existing under the California irrigation district act.

(Approved May 31, 1921, Stats. 1921, p. 1018; amended Stats. 1925, p. 802.)

Consolidation of districts.

SECTION 1. Two or more districts organized or existing under the California irrigation district act may be consolidated as in this act provided and when so consolidated, the consolidated district shall possess all of the powers and be governed by and subject to all of the provisions of the California irrigation district act, except as in this act otherwise provided, as though originally organized under said act.

Petition.

SEC. 2. When in the judgment of the board of directors of an irrigation district it is for the best interest of such district that it be consolidated with one or more other districts organized or existing under said California irrigation district act or when there is presented to said board a petition signed by signers equal in numbers to and possessing the qualifications required by said California irrigation district act for a petition for the organization of a district, said board must pass a resolution reciting such facts and declaring the advisability of such consolidation and its willingness to consolidate and forward a copy thereof to the state engineer.

Investigation.

SEC. 3. Upon the receipt of the certified copy of such resolution adopted by two or more of such districts the state engineer shall forthwith make or cause to be made such investigation as he may deem necessary.

If report is favorable.

SEC. 4. Upon the completion of such examination but not more than ninety days after the receipt by him of a copy of the resolution from the board last adopting the same, the state engineer shall submit to the board of directors of each of said districts his report thereon.

In case said state engineer shall consider the elimination of a portion of the lands included in any of the original districts advisable, he shall recommend the same in his said report, stating his reasons therefor. He shall also set out the boundaries of the consolidated district recommended and the divisions into which it is to be divided, the same being five in number.

If any of said lands so eliminated have never received water from the original district in which it was included, the owners thereof shall be entitled to the return of all assessments theretofore paid upon same. If any of said lands have theretofore received water, the said state engineer shall recommend in his said report the portion, if any, of said assessments to the return of which the respective owners are equitably entitled. (Stats. 1925, p. 802.)

Election.

SEC. 5. Within ten days after receiving said report, if the state engineer deems such consolidation desirable, the board of directors of each of said districts must make an order calling a special election at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district possessing the qualifications prescribed by the California irrigation district act the question whether or not said consolidation shall be effected, which said election shall be conducted and the returns canvassed so far as practicable in accordance with the requirements for the general irrigation district election provided for in said act. Notice of such election shall be given for the time and in the manner provided for notice of special elections for the issuance of bonds in said California irrigation district act. The ballots shall contain the words "Consolidation—Yes" and "Consolidation—No," or words equivalent thereto, and if a majority of the votes cast in each district are "Consolidation—Yes," then such districts shall be consolidated.

At such election there shall also be elected the directors and other officers of the consolidated district who shall be nominated and voted for as provided for in the general election of an irrigation district. (Stats. 1925, p. 802.)

If report unfavorable.

SEC. 6. After receiving said report, if the said engineer deems such consolidation not desirable, or if no report is received from said engineer within ninety (90) days after the submission to him of said copy of said resolution from the board last adopting the same, said boards of directors, if they each shall determine and declare by resolution that the proposed consolidation is desirable, shall each make an order calling a special election in the same manner as provided in section five hereof, which said election shall be conducted in the same manner and upon the same notice as provided therein.

Offices.

SEC. 7. In the original resolution of consolidation the boards of directors of the several districts shall specify the offices agreed upon for the consolidated district and upon the voters of said districts consolidating said districts as herein provided, the directors and other officers then elected shall thereupon become the officers of such consolidated district and shall qualify and organize in the manner provided for a newly organized district.

Apportionment of indebtedness.

SEC. 8. The report of the said engineer shall recommend the apportionment to the lands of the respective districts any outstanding indebtedness as he deems equitable, and the board of directors of the consolidated district, if such consolidation be made, shall within sixty (60) days after such consolidation act upon such recommendation and shall apportion to the lands of the said consolidated district any outstanding indebtedness as it deems equitable.

Name and powers of district.

SEC. 9. In the original resolution of consolidation the said boards of directors of the several districts shall specify the name agreed upon for the said consolidated district, and if such consolidation is adopted at such election, then said consolidation shall be effective and such consolidated district, under the said name, shall succeed to all of the rights, privileges and properties of all of the districts participating in such consolidation and shall be subject to all of the indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, thereof, as so respectively apportioned, and all future assessments necessary shall be levied in accordance with such apportionment.

Within ten days after said consolidation is made, the board of directors of said consolidated district shall make an order declaring such consolidation effective and setting out the date that same became effective and the boundaries of said consolidated district. A copy of said order, duly certified by the president and secretary thereof, shall be forthwith filed for record in the office of the county recorder of each county in which any lands of said district are situate.

Sale of bonds.

SEC. 10. Any bonds of any irrigation district, or districts, participating in such consolidation pursuant to the provisions of this act, which have been authorized by the electors of such district, or districts, prior to such consolidation, but which have not been issued, may, by order of the board of directors of the consolidated district, be sold or disposed of in the manner provided in sections thirty-two and thirty-two *a*, respectively, of the California irrigation district act, and the proceeds thereof applied to the purpose for which such bonds were authorized. (Stats. 1925, p. 802.)

B. WATER DISTRICT MAY INCLUDE TERRITORY OF AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

Section 1*a*, added, by Statutes 1921, p. 1142, to the act of June 13, 1913, which provides for organization of water districts by county boards of supervisors, authorizes "all or any part of lands embraced within the boundaries of any irrigation district" to be included in such a water district under certain conditions. Said section is printed below. For the entire text of the act, see Stats. 1913, p. 815; amended Stats. 1917, p. 1408; Stats. 1921, p. 1142; Stats. 1927, Chs. 11, 785. (Deering, Gen. Laws, Act No. 9125.)

SEC. 1*a*. All or any part of lands embraced within the boundaries of any irrigation district now or hereafter organized under any law or laws whatsoever of the State of California may be organized into or included in a water district formed under the provisions of this act: *provided*, that eighty per cent of the land within the boundaries of the proposed water district is not, at the time of the formation of the water district, under irrigation from the works of such irrigation district; *provided, further*, that no land within an irrigation district which is also within the boundaries of a water district formed under the provisions hereof shall be released from any of the burdens, obligations, liabilities, or control of or under said irrigation district by virtue of the formation of the water district and shall in every respect continue

to be a part of said irrigation district despite the formation of said water district; *provided, further*, that such water district may not issue bonds in excess of such an amount as may be authorized and designated by the California bond certification commission created by the act entitled "An act relating to bonds of irrigation districts, providing under what circumstances such bonds shall be legal investments for funds of banks, insurance companies and trust companies, trust funds, state school funds and any money or funds which may now or hereafter be invested in bonds of cities, cities and counties, counties, school districts or municipalities, and providing under what circumstances the use of bonds of irrigation districts as security for the performance of any act may be authorized," approved June 13, 1913, or such other state commission, department or agency that may supersede said commission or succeed to its functions. The term irrigation district as used in this section means and includes any district organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of conserving or supplying water for irrigation. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 785.)

C. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH DISTRICTS IN OTHER STATES.

An act to provide for cooperation in acquisition, construction and management of irrigation and drainage works between irrigation districts organized or existing under or by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for organization and government of irrigation districts and to provide for the acquisition thereby of works for the irrigation of the lands embraced within such districts, and also to provide for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes," approved March 31, 1897, and contiguous or adjoining districts in or organized under the laws of other states.

(Approved May 23, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 905.)

Cooperation with districts in adjoining states.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for irrigation districts organized or existing under or by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition or construction thereby of works for the irrigation of the lands embraced within such districts, and also to provide for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes," approved March 31, 1897, to enter into agreements with irrigation districts in adjoining states for the joint construction, acquisition, management and control of diverting, impounding or distributing works for irrigation or draining the lands within the boundaries of their respective districts.

Contracts.

SEC. 2. Such agreements may be evidenced by written contracts executed on behalf of their respective boards of directors or trustees, or by resolutions entered upon their respective minutes. Such contracts or certified copies thereof and certified copies of such resolutions shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder in each county in which is situated any of the lands of said districts or any of the reservoir sites or other real property owned by said districts or acquired under the provisions of this act.

Property interests.

SEC. 3. Such agreements may provide for joint or several ownership or ownership in common of the property, necessary or convenient for the purposes of this act and may provide for the terms and conditions under which or the respective proportions in which such property shall be held. Any rights or disputes arising out of or from said agreements may be tried before and enforced by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state.

Meetings.

SEC. 4. Any meeting of the board of directors of any such district, held in conjunction with the board of directors of the cooperating district, in such district in the adjoining state, if duly and regularly called as required by law or if regularly adjourned to, shall be as lawful and valid as if held at the office of the board of directors of such district in this state.

Diversion of water.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful, for the purposes of such cooperative action to divert water from this state for impounding in the adjoining state or otherwise for distribution to the lands of the cooperating districts regardless of the state in which such lands are situated or to divert water from such adjoining state for impounding or otherwise for distribution to the lands of such cooperating districts in this or the adjoining state.

Property outside state.

SEC. 6. So far as may be necessary for fully carrying out the purposes of this act such cooperating district in the adjoining state may hold title to property, in this state and such cooperating district in this state may hold title to property in the adjoining state.

D. COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, OR MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

An act to authorize irrigation districts to cooperate and contract with the United States under the provisions of the federal reclamation laws for a water supply, or the construction, operation or maintenance of works, including drainage works, or for the assumption by the district of indebtedness to the United States on account of district land; and to provide the manner and method of payments to the United States under such contract, and for the apportionment of assessments, and levy thereof, upon the lands of the district to secure revenue for such payments, and to provide for the judicial review and determination of the validity of the proceedings in connection with such contract.

(Approved May 5, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 243.)

Contracts with United States—irrigation or drainage.

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers with which irrigation districts have been vested under the act approved March 31, 1897, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto and acts of or to

which said act is amendatory or supplementary, irrigation districts heretofore or hereafter organized under said acts shall have the following powers: To cooperate and contract with the United States under the federal reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or any other act of congress heretofore or hereafter enacted authorizing or permitting such cooperation, for purposes of construction of works, whether for irrigation or drainage, or both, or for the acquisition, purchase, extension, operation or maintenance of constructed works, or for a water supply, or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands.

General powers of district.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall generally perform all such acts as shall be necessary to carry out the enlarged powers in this act enumerated. Said board may enter into any obligation or contract with the United States for the aforesaid purposes, and may provide therein for the delivery and distribution of water for the lands of such district under the aforesaid acts of congress and the rules and regulations established thereunder. The contract may provide for the conveyance to the United States as partial consideration for the privileges obtained by the district under said contract, of water rights or other property of the district; and in case contract has been or may hereafter be made with the United States as herein provided, bonds of the district may be transferred to, or deposited with the United States, if so provided by said contract and authorized as hereinafter set forth, at not less than ninety-five per cent of their par value, to the amount to be paid by the district to United States or any part thereof; the interest, or principal, or both, on said bonds to be raised by assessment and levy as hereinafter prescribed, and to be regularly paid to the United States and applied as provided in said contract. Bonds transferred to or deposited with the United States may call for the payment of such interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, may be of such denomination, and may call for the repayment of the principal at such times as may be agreed upon between the board and the secretary of the interior. The contract with the United States may likewise call for the payment of the amount or amounts to be paid by the district to the United States or any part thereof at such times and in such installments and with such interest charges not exceeding the aforesaid rate as may be agreed upon, and for assessment and levy therefor as hereinafter provided. Moreover the board may accept on behalf of the district, appointment of the district as fiscal agent of the United States, or authorization of the district by the United States to make collection of moneys for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project whereupon the district shall be authorized so to act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to such action, and the said board shall have full power to do any and all things required by the federal statutes now or hereafter enacted in connection therewith, and all things required by the rules and regulations now or that may hereafter be established by any department of the federal government in regard thereto. Districts cooperating with the United States may rent or lease water to private lands, entrymen, or munici-

palities in the neighborhood of the district, in pursuance of contract with the United States.

Election.

SEC. 3. Any proposal to enter into a contract with the United States for the repayment of construction moneys, the cost of a water supply or the acquisition of property, and to issue bonds, if any be proposed, shall be voted upon at an election wherein proceedings shall be had in so far as applicable in the manner provided in the case of the ordinary issuance of district bonds. Said proposal, with such plans and estimates of cost as have been made in connection therewith, shall be submitted to the state engineer for his examination and report, and the proceedings in that regard shall be in accord with section thirty of the act approved March 31, 1897, as amended, in so far as the same may be applicable. Notice of the election herein provided for shall contain in addition to the information required in the case of ordinary bond election a statement of the maximum amount of money to be payable to the United States for construction purposes, cost of water supply and acquisition of property, exclusive of penalties and interest, together with a general statement of the property, if any, to be conveyed by the district as hereinabove provided. The ballots at such election shall contain a brief statement of the general purpose of said contract and the amount of the obligation to be assumed, as aforesaid, with the words "Contract—Yes" and "Contract—No," or "Contract and bonds—Yes" and "Contract and bonds—No," as the case may be. The board of directors may submit any such contract or proposed contract and bond issue if any, to the superior court of the county wherein is located the office of said board to determine the validity thereof and the authority of the board to enter into such contract, and the authority for and validity of the issuance and deposit or transfer of said bonds; whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as in the ordinary case of the judicial determination of the validity of bonds and with like effect.

Distribution of water.

SEC. 4. All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress applicable thereto, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior thereunder, and the provisions of said contract, and provision may be made in the contract between the district and the United States for the refusal of water service to any or all lands which may become delinquent in the payment of any assessment levied for the purpose of carrying out any contract between the district and the United States.

Rights of way.

SEC. 5. Any rights of way or other property owned or acquired by the district may be conveyed by the board to the United States in so far as the same may be needed for the construction, operation and maintenance of works by the United States for the benefit of the district under any contract that may be entered into with the United States pursuant to this act.

Assessments.

SEC. 6. All payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, including such payments of interest and principal on bonds as may be required in connection with a deposit or transfer thereof to the United States, shall be paid, unless otherwise provided by contract, by revenue derived from annual assessments, apportioned as hereinafter prescribed, and levies thereof, upon such real property within the district as may be assessable for district purposes under the laws of the state, and such real property shall be and remain liable to be assessed and levied upon for such payments as herein provided. It shall be the duty of the board of directors annually to levy an assessment sufficient to raise the money necessary to meet all payments when due as provided in the contract. All money collected in pursuance of such contract by assessments and levies, or otherwise, shall be paid into the district treasury and held in a fund to be known as the "United States contract fund," to be used for payments due to the United States under any such contract. Public lands of the United States within any district shall be subject to assessment for all purposes of this act to the extent provided for by the act of congress approved August 11, 1916, entitled "An act to promote reclamation of arid lands," or any other law which may hereafter be enacted by congress in the same relation, upon full compliance therewith by the district. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to relieve the district from obligation to pay as a district in case of default of any land, unless so provided by the said contract between the district and the United States.

Assessments made for benefits.

SEC. 7. The assessment required in any year to meet the payment due to the United States for all purposes under the contract as in this act provided may be apportioned in accordance with the benefits, and in the ascertainment of such benefits there shall be taken into account the provisions of the contract between the United States and the district, the federal laws applicable thereto, and the notices and regulations issued in pursuance of said laws, and in case such contract is for the assumption by the district as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States theretofore existing on account of district lands, there shall be further taken into account the provisions of existing contracts carrying such indebtedness and the amounts of such liens as may be released in pursuance of the contract between the United States and the district.

Change in district boundaries.

SEC. 8. Where contract shall have been entered into between the United States and any irrigation district the district shall not be dissolved, nor shall the boundaries be changed, except upon written consent of the secretary of the interior filed with the official records of the district. If such consent be given and lands be excluded, the areas excluded shall be free from all liens and charges for payments to become due to the United States.

Saving clause.

SEC. 9. The provisions of the general irrigation district act, approved March 31, 1897, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, shall be and remain in force as regards irrigation districts in this act referred to except in so far as herein modified expressly or by necessary implication; and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect irrigation district operations not related to cooperation with the United States. However, the provisions of section fifty-three of said act, approved March 31, 1897, shall not apply in case of any contract between an irrigation district and the United States.

E. COOPERATION UNDER FEDERAL TWENTY YEAR EXTENSION ACT.

An act authorizing and empowering irrigation and reclamation districts to enter into contracts with the United States reclamation service for the reclamation of lands within such districts under the provisions of the so-called "twenty year extension act."

(Approved May 21, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 781.)

Contracts with reclamation service.

SECTION 1. The board of trustees, or directors of any irrigation or reclamation district now organized under the provisions of the laws of the State of California, or of any irrigation or reclamation district hereafter organized under the laws of the State of California, may, in their discretion, whenever it is determined by such board that it is for the best interests of such districts, enter into a contract with the proper officers of the United States Reclamation Service for the reclamation, either by drainage or irrigation of lands within the boundaries of such district, or by preventing high water from overflowing the same, under the provisions of an act of congress approved August 13, 1914, entitled "An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes," which act is commonly known as the twenty year extension act, and from and after the execution of such contract, the amount of indebtedness created thereby shall be and become a lien upon the lands to be benefited by such reclamation work.

Payments.

SEC. 2. The board of trustees or directors of any irrigation or reclamation district above mentioned, shall provide by a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting, or special meeting of such board called for the purpose, for the payments of the amounts to become due under the contract with the United States, according to the provisions of such contract, by assessment upon the lands, in such district, which are to be benefited by such work, such assessment to be collected by the tax collector of the county within which such lands are situated, the same as other taxes are collected, or by any other officer authorized by law to collect assessments within said district.

F. DISTRICTS MAY UNITE FOR PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS.

POLITICAL CODE.

Cement plants, rock quarries, etc.

SEC. 4041*e*. Counties, cities and irrigation districts may jointly or severally purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, or operate, manage and control rock quarries, rock plants, sand pits, cement plants, and other works or projects for the extraction, manufacture, or preparation of rock, sand, cement and other materials used by them in performing county, city, or district functions. (Section added, Stats. 1921, p. 191.)

3. CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

A. THE DOING OF PUBLIC WORK BY DAY LABOR.

An act relating to the doing of public work by day's labor or force account, except emergency and maintenance work and work costing less than ten thousand dollars; requiring the state highway engineer, state engineer, the state architect, county engineers, county surveyors, city and county engineers, county highway engineers, road commissioners, city engineers, commissioners of public works, superintendents of streets, harbor engineers, flood control engineers, and the engineers of any reclamation, irrigation or other districts, political subdivisions or agencies of the state directing, supervising or superintending such work, or in charge of the engineering for or in connection therewith, to keep the costs, prepare and file plans, specifications and estimates of cost, and, upon completion, prepare and file certificates of cost thereof; and providing for the keeping of such plans, specifications and certificates as public records.

(Approved June 21, 1923, Stats. 1923, p. 1053; amended Stats. 1925, p. 292.)

Plans, etc., for public work to be done by day labor; certificate of cost, etc., to be filed.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the state highway engineer, the state engineer, the state architect, and of every county engineer, county surveyor, city and county engineer, county highway engineer, road commissioner, city engineer, commissioner of public works, superintendent of streets, harbor engineer, flood control engineer, the engineer of any board or commission of the state, the engineer of any board or commission of any city or city and county, and the engineer of any reclamation, irrigation or other district, political subdivision or agency of the state directing, supervising or superintending the construction, or in charge of engineering work for or in connection with the construction of any bridge, road, street, highway, ditch, canal, dam, tunnel, excavation, building or structure within the state by day's labor or force account, except maintenance work, work occasioned by emergency and work costing less than five thousand dollars, to keep an accurate account of the cost of such work; to prepare and file in his office, prior to the commencement of the work, full, complete and accurate plans and specifications, and an estimate of the cost thereof, except where other and adequate provision is made by law requiring the preparation and filing of such plans, specifications and estimates of cost by some other officer, or in some other office; and within sixty days from the completion of any such work, to prepare and file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the work is performed, or if any such reclamation, irrigation or other district maintains an office, then in the office of his own such district instead of the office of the county clerk, a certificate in writing verified by him in the same manner as complaints in civil actions, setting forth the estimate of cost, names of bidders with prices bid, if bids there be, changes in adopted or approved plans and specifications, that the work performed has or has not been done in accordance with such plans and specifications, a list of any publicly owned equipment used in the work, and an

itemized statement of the actual cost of all labor, materials, rentals, repairs, compensation and other insurance, transportation of labor, equipment and materials, engineering or architectural services including the services of public employees in connection with such work, and any and all cost entering into the work performed, including a reasonable amount for depreciation of publicly-owned equipment used in the work and the costs of repairs thereon while so used. (Stats. 1925, p. 292.)

SEC. 2. Such plans, specifications and certificates shall be open to inspection and examination as a public record.

SEC. 3. Every such public officer or public employee mentioned in section one of this act who wilfully violates any of the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Stats. 1925, p. 292.)

B. SECURITY FOR CLAIMS AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

An act to secure the payment of claims of persons employed by contractors upon public works, and the claims of persons who furnish materials, supplies, teams, implements or machinery used or consumed by such contractors in the performance of such works, and prescribing the duties of certain public officers with respect thereto.

(Approved May 10, 1919, Stats. 1919, p. 487; amended Stats. 1925, p. 538; amended Stats. 1927, Ch. 146.)

Bond of contractor on public work.

SECTION 1. Every contractor, person, company, or corporation, to whom is awarded a contract involving an expenditure in excess of one hundred dollars for the improvement, erection or construction of any building, road, bridge or other structure, excavating, or other mechanical work for this state, or for any political subdivision or agency of the state shall, before entering upon the performance of such work, file with the commissioners, managers, trustees, officers, board of supervisors, board of trustees, common council, or other body by whom such contract was awarded, a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by such contracting body, officers or board, in a sum not less than one-half of the total amount payable by the terms of the contract; *provided,* that whenever the total amount, payable by the terms of any such contract shall be not less than five million dollars or more than ten million dollars, a bond in a sum not less than one-fourth of the amount payable under the terms of the contract may be accepted and if the amount payable under any such contract exceeds the sum of ten million dollars, a bond in the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be sufficient; such bond shall be executed by either two or more good and sufficient sureties or by corporate surety as provided by law, in an amount not less than the sum specified in the bond, and must provide that if the contractor, person, company, or corporation, or his or its subcontractors, fail to pay for any materials, provisions, provender or other supplies, or teams, used in, upon, for or about the performance of the work contracted to be done, or for any work or labor thereon of any kind, that the surety or sureties will pay for the same, in an amount not exceeding the sum specified in the bond, and also, in case suit is brought upon such bond, a reasonable attorney's

fee, to be fixed by the court. Such bond must by its terms inure to the benefit of any and all persons, companies and corporations entitled to file claims under this act so as to give a right of action to them or their assigns in any suit brought upon said bond. Unless such bond is filed as herein provided, no claim in favor of the contractor arising under such contract shall be audited, allowed, or paid by any public officer of this state, or of any political subdivision or state agency, but persons who have in good faith, performed work upon such contract, or supplied materials for the execution thereof, shall, upon giving the notice prescribed in section 2 hereof, be entitled to receive payment of their respective claims in the manner provided by sections 1184, 1184*a*, 1184*b*, and 1184*c* of the Code of Civil Procedure. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 146.)

County of Sutter vs. *Superior Court*, 188 Cal. 292;
Burr vs. *Gardella*, 53 Cal. App. 377;
McMorrey et al vs. *Superior Court of Sutter County*, 54 Cal. App. 76;
Evans vs. *Shackelford*, 64 Cal. App. 750.

Filing of claims of materialmen, laborers, etc.; assignments by contractor; action on bond; additional bond by contractor, where claim filed, to secure moneys under contract.

SEC. 2. Any materialman, person, company or corporation furnishing materials, provisions, provender or other supplies used in, upon, for or about the performance of the work contracted to be executed or performed, or any person, company or corporation renting or hiring teams or implements or machinery for or contributing to said work to be done, or any person who performed work or labor upon the same, or any person who supplies both work and materials, and whose claim has not been paid by the contractor, company, or corporation, to whom the contract has been awarded, or by the subcontractors of said contractor, company, or corporation, may at any time prior to the expiration of the period within which claims of lien must be filed for record as prescribed by section one thousand one hundred eighty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure file with the commissioners, managers, trustees, officers, board of supervisors, board of trustees, common council, or other body by whom such contract was awarded, or with the controller, auditor, or other public disbursing officer whose duty it is to make payments under the provisions of such contract a verified statement of such claims, together with a statement that the same have not been paid. It shall be lawful for the state or any public board, commission, or officer thereof, or any political subdivision thereof, within ten days after the completion of any contract or structure, or work of improvement, provided for in this act, or within ten days after there has been a cessation from labor thereon for a period of thirty days, to file for record in the office of the county recorder of the county or counties where the property is situated, a notice setting forth the date when the same was completed or on which cessation from labor occurred, together with the name of the state or such public board, commission or officer thereof, or such political subdivision thereof and a description of the property or public work or structure sufficient for identification and the name of the contractor or contractors, the names of the sureties, if any, which notice shall be verified by some officer of the state or some member of such board, commission or officer thereof, or of such political subdivision thereof, and in case such notice be

not so filed, the failure to so file shall have the same effect as is provided in section one thousand one hundred eighty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure with reference to the "owner." Actions against the state, public board, commission, or officer thereof, or the political subdivision of the state, or the disbursing officer whose duty it is to make payments under the provisions of the contract for the public improvement in question, brought by any claimant who has filed claim under this act, or his assign, shall be governed by the provisions of section one thousand one hundred eighty-four, one thousand one hundred eighty-four *a*, one thousand one hundred eighty-four *b*, and one thousand one hundred eighty-four *c* of the Code of Civil Procedure and the verified notice provided for in the said sections shall be equivalent for all purposes to the verified claim provided for herein.

No assignment by the contractor of the whole or any part of the money due him or to be due him under the contract, or for "extras" in connection therewith, whether made before a verified claim is filed as provided for herein or after said claim is filed, shall be held to take priority over claims filed under this section and such assignment shall have no binding force in so far as the rights of the claimants who file claims thereunder, or their assigns, are concerned; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the payment of any money to the contractor or his assigns, so long as no verified claim is on file before the disbursing officer shall have actually surrendered possession of the warrant, checks, bonds, or money or the payment to said contractor or his assigns of any money due him or his assigns over and above the total amount of the claims filed at that time plus such interest and court costs as might be reasonably anticipated in connection with said claims.

Suit against the surety or sureties on the bond of the contractor required under section one hereof, may be brought by any claimant, or his assign, at any time after the claimant has ceased to perform labor or furnish material or both and until the expiration of six months after the period in which verified claims may be filed as provided herein. The filing of a verified claim shall not be a condition precedent to the maintenance of such action against the surety or sureties on the bond and an action on such bond may be maintained separately from and without the filing of an action against the board, commission, officer or other body by whom such contract was awarded. And upon the trial of any such action, the court shall award to the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed as costs, and to be included in the judgment therein rendered.

If the contractor, subcontractor or other person against whom any claim is filed as provided in this act shall dispute the correctness or validity of any claim so filed it shall be lawful for the controller, auditor or other public disbursing officer whose duty it is to make payments under the provisions of such contract or the commissioner, managers, trustees, officers, board of supervisors, board of trustees, common council or other body by whom the contract for the improvement was awarded, in its or his discretioon, to permit the contractor to whom said contract was awarded to deliver to such board, commission or officer a bond executed by some corporation authorized to issue surety bonds in the State of California, in a penal sum equal to one and one-fourth times

the amount of said claim, which said bond shall guarantee the payment of any sum which said claimant may recover on said claim together with his costs of suit in said action, if he shall recover therein, and upon the filing of said bond by and with the consent of such board, commission or officer, then such board, commission or officer shall not withhold any moneys from said contractor on account of said claim. The sureties upon said bond shall be jointly and severally liable to said claimant with the sureties upon the bond given in accordance with section one of this act. (Amended, Stats. 1925, p. 539.)

County of Sutter vs. *Superior Court,* 188 Cal. 292;
Diamond Match Company vs. *Aetna Casualty & Surety Company,* 60 Cal. App. 425;
Evans vs. *Shackelford,* 64 Cal. App. 750.
Act, Stats. 1897, p. 201, repealed.

SEC. 3. The act entitled "An act to secure the payment of the claims of materialmen, mechanics, or laborers, employed by contractors upon state, municipal, or other public work," approved March 27, 1897, and all acts amendatory thereof are hereby repealed; saving to all persons, however, all rights which have accrued under the provisions of said statutes, or any thereof.

C. FRAUD IN PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS OR PAYMENT OF WAGES.

1. PRESENTATION OF FALSE CLAIMS.

Penal Code § 72. Every person who, with intent to defraud, presents for allowance or for payment to any state board or officer, or to any county, town, city, district, ward or village board or officer, authorized to allow or pay the same if genuine, any false or fraudulent claim, bill, account, voucher, or writing, is guilty of a felony. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 467.)

People vs. *Carolan,* 71 Cal. 195;
People vs. *Howard,* 135 Cal. 266;
People vs. *Maloney,* 145 Cal. 104;
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. vs. *Ralph,* 184 Cal. 557;
People vs. *Lanterman,* 9 Cal. App. 676;
People vs. *Butler,* 35 Cal. App. 357;
People vs. *Ralph,* 67 Cal. App. 270.

2. RETENTION OF WAGES.

Penal Code § 653*d*. Every person who employs laborers upon public works, and who takes, keeps, or receives for his own use any part or portion of the wages due to any such laborer or laborers from the state or municipal corporation or district for which such work is done is guilty of a felony. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 532.)

4. DISSOLUTION OF DISTRICTS.

A. VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF DISTRICT.[1]

An act to provide for the dissolution of irrigation districts, the ascertainment and discharge of their indebtedness, and the distribution of their property.

(Approved February 10, 1903, Stats. 1903, p. 3. Amended 1909, p. 139; 1911, Ex. Sess., p. 118; 1913, p. 39; 1915, p. 859.)

District may dissolve.

SECTION 1. Any irrigation district organized under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, and all acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, including an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition or construction thereby of works for the irrigation of lands embraced within such districts, and also, to provide for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes," approved March 31, 1897, may be dissolved in the manner hereinafter provided; *provided*, that in case a contract authorized by law has been made between the district and the United States for the construction, operation and maintenance of the necessary works for the delivery of water or for a water supply, no such district shall be dissolved and no proceedings entertained by any court or otherwise looking to the dissolution of such district, until the written assent of the secretary of the interior be given to such dissolution. (Stats. 1915, p. 859.)

Petition.

SEC. 2. A majority in number of the holders of title, or evidence of title, to real property in any irrigation district, and a majority in value of said property according to the equalized assessment roll of said district for the year last preceding upon which any assessment has been made, may propose the dissolution of said district by a petition signed by such majority, which petition shall set forth the amount of the outstanding bonds, coupons, and other indebtedness, if such there be, together with a general description of the same, and the holders, so far as known, showing the amount of each description of indebtedness and the ownership, so far as known, of the same. Also the estimated cost of the dissolution of said district. Said petition shall also state the assets of said district, including irrigation system, if any, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, a detailed statement of all the lands sold to the district for assessments, and the amount of the assessments on each parcel of land sold, also all assessments unpaid, and the amount upon each lot or tract of land, and all other assets of the district; and in case any proposition has been made by the holders of said indebtedness to settle the same, said proposition, together with any plan proposed to carry the same into execution, shall be included in said petition.

Escondido Mut. Water Co. vs. *Escondido*, 169 Cal. 772;
Byington vs. *Sac. Valley Westside Canal Company*, 170 Cal. 124;
Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

[1]Sale or lease and operation of canal and works of dissolved district.

Election.

SEC. 2½. In case an irrigation district has no indebtedness not barred by the statute of limitations and no assets, and has ceased to be a going concern and has no irrigation system by which it conveys water for irrigation or domestic purposes to any of the residents of such district, the petition for dissolution mentioned in section two of said act shall contain statements showing such facts and also that it is the desire of the signers of such petition to have said district dissolved, and such petition need not contain any other statement or allegation, and such petition need only be signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors residing in such district, and by the holders of title or evidence of title representing at least fifty per cent of the acreage within said district and not less than fifty per cent in value of all lands lying within the exterior boundaries of said district, the value of said lands to be determined by the last equalized assessment roll of said district, and such petition so signed and containing such statements and allegations shall be sufficient. In such case the plan of dissolution referred to in section 3 of said act need only show the facts that there is no district indebtedness not barred by the statute of limitations and that the district has disposed of all of its assets; *provided*, that the petition shall further recite the fact that an application will be made to the superior court for a decree of dissolution of said district under the provisions of said act. And in the case mentioned in this section, it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of any holder of any evidence of indebtedness of said district barred by any statute of limitations of this state before the election, provided for in said section three, shall be called. (Added, Stats. 1911, Ex. Sess., p. 118; probably superseded by Sec. 2*a*, added Stats. 1913, p. 39.)

Election.

SEC. 2*a*. In case an irrigation district has no indebtedness not barred by the statute of limitations and no assets and has ceased to be a going concern and has no irrigation system by which it conveys water for irrigation or domestic purposes to any of the residents of such district, the petition for dissolution mentioned in section two of said act shall contain statements showing such facts and also that it is the desire of the signers of such petition to have said district dissolved, and such petition need not contain any other statement or allegation, and such petition need only be signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors residing in such district, and by the holders of title or evidence of title representing at least fifty per cent of the acreage within said district and not less than fifty per cent in value of all lands lying within the exterior boundaries of said district, the value of said lands to be determined by the last equalized assessment roll of said district, and such petition so signed and containing such statements and allegations shall be sufficient. In such case the plan of dissolution referred to in section three of said act may be entirely omitted and it shall not be necessary for the petitioners or persons signing such petition, or for the board of directors of such district to propose any plan for the dissolution of such district or any plan for the liquidation of its indebtedness or the distribution of its assets; *provided*, that the petition shall further recite the fact that an application will be made to the superior court

of the State of California in and for the county in which the office of the board of directors of such district is required to be kept, for a decree of dissolution of said district under the provisions of said act. And in the case mentioned in this section, it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of any holder of any indebtedness or evidence of indebtedness of said district barred by any statute of limitations of this state before the election provided for in said section three, shall be called. Upon the filing of said petition with the board of directors of said district said board shall call a special election at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district the question whether or not said district shall be dissolved. Notice of such election must be given by posting notices in three public places in each election precinct in said district for at least twenty days and also by publication of such notice in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors is required to be kept, once a week for at least three successive weeks before such election. Such notices must specify the time of holding the election, and the fact that it is proposed to dissolve the district. Said election must be held and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with provisions of law governing the election of officers in irrigation districts. At such election the ballot shall contain the words "Dissolution of the district—Yes" or "Dissolution of the district—No," or words equivalent thereto. It shall not be necessary in winding up the affairs of any district organized under the laws of this state to pay all or any portion of any debt or obligation of such district, for the enforcement of which debt or obligation a suit is barred by the laws of this state, nor to pay any bond, coupon, warrant or other indebtedness, claim or demand which shall be barred by the laws of this state prior to the filing of the petition for dissolution with the board of directors of such district. (Stats. 1913, p. 39.)

Dissolution of district.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing of said petition with the board of directors of said district said board shall call a special election, at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district the question whether or not said district shall be dissolved, its indebtedness liquidated, and its assets distributed in accordance with the plan so proposed, or in case no plan has been proposed, then in accordance with a plan which shall be proposed by said board of directors in the notice of the election, but no such election shall be called until the assent of all the known holders of valid indebtedness against the district shall be obtained or provision shall be made in said plan for the payment of such nonassenting holders. Notice of such election must be given by posting notices in three public places in each election precinct in said district for at least twenty days, and also by publication of such notice in some newspaper published in the county where the office of the board of directors is required to be kept, once a week for at least three successive weeks before such election. Such notices must specify the time of holding the election, the fact that it is proposed to dissolve the district, and a brief summary of the plan proposed for liquidating its indebtedness and disposing of its assets. Said election shall be held and the result thereof determined and declared in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with the provisions governing the election of officers in irrigation districts. At such election the ballot shall contain the words

"Dissolution of the district—Yes," or "Dissolution of the district—No," or words equivalent thereto.

Action in superior court.

SEC. 4. In case upon such canvass it is found and declared by said board of directors that two-thirds of the votes cast at such election shall be cast in favor of "Dissolution of the district—Yes," then the said board of directors shall file a petition in the superior court of the county wherein is located the office of such board to determine the validity of the proceedings had and of the proposed plan for the dissolution of said district. Such action shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem, and jurisdiction of all parties interested may be had by publication of a notice of the pendency of the proceeding for at least once a week for three weeks in some paper of general circulation published in the county where the action is pending; *provided,* that if the property of the district is situate in more than one county then the publication shall be made in one paper in each county wherein the same is situate, such paper or papers to be designated by the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding; jurisdiction shall be complete in thirty days after the completion of such notice in the manner herein provided. Anyone interested may at any time before the expiration of said thirty days appear and contest the validity of the proceedings already had and of the plan proposed for the dissolution of said district, or any portion thereof, including the validity of any portion of the indebtedness set out in said petition, and the court may determine the validity of any sales for assessments, and may determine the amount of any assessment or assessments due upon the various parcels and lots of real estate within said district, and may determine the amount of any assessment or assessments theretofore paid upon the various parcels and lots of real estate therein, and may in said proceeding adjust and determine the rights and liabilities of all parties. Such action shall be speedily tried and judgment rendered. Either party shall have the right to appeal at any time within thirty days after the entering of such judgment, and the appeal must be heard and determined within three months after the taking of such appeal.

Procedural rules.

SEC. 5. Said petition to the superior court shall set forth the facts required to be set forth in the petition to the board of directors and all the proceedings therein, and at the hearing the court shall hear and determine the regularity, legality, and correctness of all proceedings, and in doing so shall disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties. The rules of pleading and practice in the Code of Civil Procedure not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are made applicable to the proceeding herein provided. The cost of any contest may be allowed and proportioned between the parties or taxed to the losing party in the discretion of the court, and no contest of any matter or thing herein provided for shall be made other than in the time and manner herein specified.

Assessment payer may bring action.

SEC. 6. If no such proceeding shall have been filed by the board of directors within thirty days after the canvass of said vote, then any

district assessment payer may bring an action in the superior court of the county wherein the office of the board of directors is located. The board of directors shall be made parties defendant and notice shall be served on the members of the board personally, if they can be found in the state, if not, then service by publication as provided in section 4, shall be sufficient. Proceedings shall be had in the same manner and with the same effect as if brought by the board of directors.

Corporation may be organized to take over property.

SEC. 7. A corporation may be organized under general laws for the purpose of acquiring the assets of said district, including the irrigation system, if any, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises and water rights, which corporation shall have all the powers, rights and franchises of corporate bodies organized under general laws, and in addition shall have such further powers as may be necessary to possess and carry on said irrigation system and exercise such franchise and water rights.

Discharge of debts and distribution of assets.

SEC. 8. The court in its decree shall have power to make the orders necessary to carry out said proposition for the discharge of the indebtedness and distribution of the property of said district, including the right to apportion any indebtedness found due, and to declare said portions liens upon the various parcels and lots of land within the district, and may decree a sale of its assets in such manner as may effectuate said proposition and as the said court may judge best, either in one lot or in such parcels as may be provided, and may provide for conveyance of said irrigation system, including dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises and water rights, and also of any other assets of the district, including lands sold thereto and the assessments due it.

Assessment liens.

SEC. 9. The amounts of any assessment or assessments found due upon the various parcels and lots of real estate within said district, and the amounts for which sales have been made, which sales have been determined to be valid by said court, together with legal interest from the date of said sales and from the time when said assessments become delinquent, shall be liens respectively on the lots and parcels affected thereby, and the purchaser or purchasers at said sale may foreclose the same by action in the superior court, and shall in said action join all lots, assessments, and sales which may have been purchased by him and which remain unredeemed. A redemption may be made at any time by payment of the amount due to the clerk of the court for the use of the district if before sale, and for the use of the purchaser if after sale, and the clerk shall thereupon enter a minute of said payment, which payment shall be in the discharge of said lien. Redemption from the lien created for any portion of the indebtedness can be had in this manner.

Balance of funds apportioned.

SEC. 10. Whenever all the property of such irrigation district shall have been disposed of, and all the indebtedness and obligations thereof,

if any there be, shall have been discharged, the balance of the money of said district shall be distributed to the assessment payers in said district upon the last assessment-roll in the proportion in which each has contributed to the total amount of said assessment, and the court shall enter a final decree declaring said district to be dissolved.

Debts barred by statute of limitations.

SEC. 10½. In the petition mentioned in section 2 of this act it shall not be necessary to include in the schedule of indebtedness any bond, coupon, warrant or other indebtedness, claim or demand which shall have been barred by the laws of this state prior to the filing of said petition with the board of directors of said irrigation district, nor shall it be necessary in winding up the affairs of any district organized under the laws of this state to pay all or any portion of a debt or obligation of such district, for the enforcement of which debt or obligation a suit is barred by the laws of this state. (Added, Stats. 1909, p. 139.)

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

B. INVOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF DISTRICT.

An act declaring the conditions upon which an irrigation district may be dissolved, prescribing the procedure therefor, and the winding up of the affairs of the district when dissolved.

(Approved May 19, 1919, Stats. 1919, p. 751; amended, Stats. 1925, p. 220.)

Conditions for.

SECTION 1. Any irrigation district organized under any of the laws of the State of California, providing for the organization of irrigation districts, which

(*a*) Has been organized more than three years and has failed and neglected to secure an adequate water supply and which does not have a reasonable prospect of securing an adequate water supply for the lands of the district without prohibitive cost, and has failed and neglected to obtain the approval of the state water commission of the water supply of said district and has failed and neglected to obtain the approval of the state engineer of the plans of said district, and has failed and neglected to construct or acquire a system of works or the financing thereof, and has failed and neglected to obtain the approval of the irrigation district bond commission; or

(*b*) Has been organized for more than ten years and for more than five years after the construction or acquisition of a system of works has failed and neglected to maintain such works, or for five years or more after such works have been constructed or acquired has failed and neglected to supply or make available, water for the irrigation of more than ten per cent of the lands of the district;

May be dissolved and annulled by the superior court of the county in which said district is located by proceedings in an action brought by the attorney general in the name of the people of the State of California, upon his own information. Before such an action can be commenced in the courts the attorney general shall publish for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which

the greater portion of the district is located, a notice to all parties in interest that it is his intention to begin such action for the dissolution of said district. The rules of pleading and practice in the Code of Civil Procedure not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are made applicable to the proceedings herein provided. (Stats. 1925, p. 220.)

Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681;
People vs. *Honey Lake Valley Irr. Dist.*, 49 C. A. D. 830.

Investigation by state engineer.

SEC. 2. Before the trial of the case the court may direct the state engineer to investigate all the affairs of said district; the water supply that may be obtained without prohibitive cost; the feasibility and practicability of irrigating all or a reasonable amount of the lands of said district; and all other matters which the court may direct, or the state engineer may deem pertinent as affecting the possible success or failure of the district as an irrigation enterprise and which may be necessary to enable the court to determine the question of dissolution.

For the purpose of making such investigation, the state engineer shall have access to all the records of the district, and all officers and employees and other persons in any manner connected with or employed by said district shall furnish such information as he may require which has already been obtained or determined, including maps, plans, estimates, field notes, and other data.

The state engineer shall report his findings and conclusions to the superior court as soon as practicable, but within ninety days unless a longer time be granted him by the court, but in no case to extend beyond the period of one hundred eighty days in all.

Dissolution and disposition of property.

SEC. 3. Upon final judgment of dissolution in such action, the district in question shall be deemed dissolved and annulled. The court shall determine the amount of indebtedness outstanding against said district, including the costs of the court action herein provided for, and thereafter the appropriate county officers shall act as ex officio officers of the district; the records and papers of every kind belonging to the district shall be turned over to the proper county officers. The county treasurer shall perform the duties of the district treasurer; the county tax collector shall perform the duties of the district tax collector; the county assessor shall perform the duties of the district assessor; the county clerk shall perform the duties of the secretary of the board of directors; the board of supervisors shall perform the duties of the board of directors; they shall proceed to levy and collect such additional taxes as may be necessary upon the lands embraced within such district in the same manner and with the same procedure for nonpayment that county taxes are levied and collected for the purpose of paying such outstanding indebtedness not provided for by previous assessments. All property of every kind belonging to the district, including lands sold to the district for taxes, shall be sold as the court may direct and the proceeds together with all money on hand shall be used to pay off the indebtedness. All funds remaining after all out-

standing indebtedness has been paid shall be apportioned and be paid to the assessment payers according to the last assessment roll.

People vs. *Honey Lake Valley Irr. Dist.*, 49 C. A. D. 830.

Outstanding indebtedness no bar to dissolution.

SEC. 4. The outstanding indebtedness, whether of bonds, warrants, or otherwise, of any irrigation district shall not operate as a bar to dissolution by the superior court when provision is made for the payment of such indebtedness in the manner provided in section three of this act.

Alternative method.

SEC. 5. This act is designed to provide an alternative method for the dissolution of irrigation districts and shall not be deemed to repeal any other statute or statutes.

As to *quo warranto* proceedings under Sec. 803, of the Code of Civil Procedure, see
People vs. *Selma Irr. Dist.*, 98 Cal. 206;
People vs. *Jefferds*, 126 Cal. 296;
People vs. *Perris Irr. Dist.*, 132 Cal. 289;
Byington vs. *Sacramento Valley Westside Canal Company*, 170 Cal. 124.

5. STOCKS AND BONDS.

A. ACQUIRING STOCK IN PRIVATE CORPORATION.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IV, SEC. 31.

* * *; *provided, further,* that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring the control of any entire international water system necessary for its use and purposes, a part of which is situated in the United States, and a part thereof in a foreign country, may in the manner authorized by law, acquire the stock of any foreign corporation which is the owner of, or which holds the title to the part of such system situated in a foreign country; *provided, further,* that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring water and water rights and other property necessary for their uses and purposes, may acquire and hold the stock of corporations, domestic or foreign, owning waters, water rights, canals, waterworks, franchises or concessions subject to the same obligations and liabilities as are imposed by law upon all other stockholders in such corporation. (Amendments adopted November 3, 1914, and November 2, 1926.)

B. BONDS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XIII, SEC. 1¾.

All bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation, or district (including school, reclamation, and irrigation districts) within said state, shall be free and exempt from taxation. (New section adopted November 4, 1902.)

See 26 R. C. L. 334.

C. PAYMENT OF BONDS.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XI, SEC. 13½.

Any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, irrigation district, or other public corporation, issuing bonds under the laws of the state, is hereby authorized and empowered to make said bonds and the interest thereon payable at any place or places within or outside of the United States, and in any money, domestic or foreign, designated in said bonds. (Amendment adopted November 3, 1914.)

Turlock Irr. Dist. vs. *White,* 186 Cal. 183.

D. BOND CERTIFICATION COMMISSION.

An act relating to bonds of irrigation districts, providing under what circumstances such bonds shall be legal investments for funds of banks, insurance companies and trust companies, trust funds, state school funds and any money or funds which may now or hereafter be invested in bonds of cities, cities and counties, counties, school districts or municipalities, and providing under what circumstances the use of bonds of irrigation districts as security for the performance of any act may be authorized.

(Approved June 13, 1913; Stats. 1913, p. 778. Amended Stats., 1915, p. 692; 1917, p. 582; 1919, p. 1207; 1921, p. 1198.)

Resolution declaring bonds available as legal investments.

SECTION 1. Whenever the board of directors of any irrigation district organized and existing under and pursuant to the laws of the State

of California shall by resolution declare that it deems it desirable that any contemplated or outstanding bonds of said district, including any of its bonds authorized but not sold, shall be made available for the purposes provided for in section seven of this act, the said board of directors shall thereupon file a certified copy of such resolution with the commission hereinafter provided for.

Report of irrigation district bond commission.

SEC. 2. Such commission, upon the receipt of a certified copy of such resolution, shall, without delay, make or cause to be made an investigation of the affairs of the district and report in writing upon such matters as it may deem essential, and particularly upon the following points:

(*a*) The supply of water available for the project and the right of the district to so much water as may be needed.

(*b*) The nature of the soil as to its fertility and susceptibility to irrigation, the probable amount of water needed for its irrigation and the probable need of drainage.

(*c*) The feasibility of the district's irrigation system and of the specific project for which the bonds under consideration are desired or have been used, whether such system and project be constructed, projected or partially completed.

(*d*) The reasonable market value of the water, water rights, canals, reservoirs, reservoir sites and irrigation works owned by such district or to be acquired or constructed by it with the proceeds of any of such bonds.

(*e*) The reasonable market value of the lands included within the boundaries of the district.

(*f*) Whether or not the aggregate amount of the bonds under consideration and any other outstanding bonds of said district, including bonds authorized but not sold, exceeds sixty per centum of the aggregate market value of the lands within said district and of the water, water rights, canal, reservoirs, reservoir sites, and irrigation works owned, or to be acquired or constructed with the proceeds of any of said bonds, by said district, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*) in this section.

(*g*) The numbers, date or dates of issue and denominations of the bonds, if any, which the commission shall find are available for the purposes provided for in section seven of this act, and, if the investigation has covered contemplated bonds, the total amount of bonds which the district can issue without exceeding the limitation expressed in paragraph (*f*) of this section.

Certification by state controller.

SEC. 3. The written report of the investigation herein provided for shall be filed in the office of the state controller, and a copy of said report shall by the commission be forwarded to the secretary of the district for which the investigation shall have been made, and if said commission shall have found, as set out in said report, that the irrigation system of the district and the specific project for which the bonds under consideration are desired or have been used, whether such project be constructed, projected or partially completed, are feasible and that

the aggregate amount of the bonds under consideration and any other outstanding bonds of said district, including bonds authorized but not sold, does not exceed sixty per centum of the aggregate market value of the lands within said district and of the water, water rights, canals, reservoirs, reservoir sites, and irrigation works owned or to be acquired or constructed with the proceeds of any of said bonds by said district, the bonds of such irrigation district, as described and enumerated in said report filed with the state controller, shall be certified by the state controller, as hereinafter provided for. If the commission shall be notified by the board of directors of any district whose irrigation system has been found in such report to be feasible that the district has issued bonds and the commission shall find that said bonds are for any project or projects approved in such report and that the amount of said bonds does not exceed the limitation stated in such report, the commission shall prepare and file with the state controller a supplementary report giving the numbers, date or dates of issue and denominations of said bonds, which shall then be entitled to certification by the state controller as hereinafter provided for. Subsequent issues of bonds may be made available for the purposes specified in this act upon like proceedings by said district, but, after any of the bonds of an irrigation district have been enumerated and described as entitled to certification by the state controller as herein provided for, it shall be unlawful for that district to issue bonds that will not be entitled to such certification. It is hereby made the duty of the state controller to provide for filing and preserving the reports mentioned in this section and, also, to make, keep and preserve a record of the bonds certified by him in accordance with the provisions of section four of this act, including the date of certification, the legal title of the district, the number of each bond, its par value, the date of its issue and that of its maturity.

Provisions of section two directory.

SEC. 3*a*. The provisions of section two of this act as to the points upon which said commission shall report are directory merely and the board may authorize such certification when in their opinion, subject to the provisions otherwise contained in this act, their findings justify such action. (Stats. 1917, p. 583.)

No expenditures without consent of commission.

SEC. 3*b*. Whenever the bonds of any irrigation district have been certified as provided in this act, no expenditures shall be made from the proceeds of such bonds, nor shall any liability to be met from such proceeds be incurred, until there shall have been filed with and approved by said commission such a schedule of proposed expenditures of such proceeds as may be necessary to set forth to the satisfaction of said commission the plan proposed for carrying out the purposes for which said bonds were authorized, or such of said purposes as the district may, at the time of filing such schedule, desire to proceed with; and no expenditures from the proceeds of said bonds shall be made for any purpose not specified in such approved schedule or for any approved purpose in excess of the amount allowed therefor in such schedule without the consent of said commission; nor shall any expense of any

kind be incurred in excess of money actually provided by levy of assessment or otherwise except as provided in section fifty-nine of the California irrigation district act. During the progress of any work to be paid for from the proceeds of any bond issue certified as in this act provided, the department of engineering, on behalf of the commission herein authorized, shall make from time to time, at the expense of the district, such inspection of the work as may be necessary to enable the said department to know that the plans approved by the commission are being carried out without material modification unless such modification has been approved by said commission. (Stats. 1921, p. 1198.)

Bottoms vs. *Madera Irr. Dist.*, 74 Cal. App. 681.

Certification of bonds as needed.

SEC. 3*c*. Whenever the survey, examinations, drawings and plans of an irrigation district, and the estimate of cost based thereon, shall provide that the works necessary for a completed project shall be constructed progressively over a period of years in accordance with section thirty of the California irrigation district act, and in accordance with a plan or schedule adopted by resolution of the board of directors of the district, it shall not be necessary for the commission to certify at one time all of the bonds that have been voted for the said completed project; but such bonds may be certified from time to time as needed by the district. If the commission shall certify all of the bonds necessary for the said completed project, even if said project is to be constructed progressively over a period of years in accordance with the aforesaid resolution of the board of directors, the bonds so voted and certified shall only be sold after prior written approval of the commission. (Stats. 1919, p. 1207.)

Form of controller's certificate.

SEC. 4. Whenever any bond of an irrigation district organized and existing as aforesaid, including any bond authorized in any such district but not sold, which shall be eligible to certification by the state controller under section three of this act, shall be presented to the state controller, he shall cause to be attached thereto a certificate in substantially the following form:

Sacramento, Cal., _____ (insert date).

I, _____, controller of the State of California, do hereby certify that the within bond, No._____ of issue No._____ of the _____ irrigation district, issued _____ (insert date), is, in accordance with an act of the legislature of California approved _____, a legal investment for all trust funds and for the funds of all insurance companies, banks, both commercial and savings, trust companies, the state school funds and any funds which may be invested in county, municipal or school district bonds, and it may be deposited as security for the performance of any act whenever the bonds of any county, city, city and county, or school district may be so deposited, it being entitled to such privileges by virtue of an examination by the state engineer, the attorney general and the superintendent of banks of the State of California in pursuance

of said act. The within bond may also, according to the constitution of the State of California, be used as security for the deposit of public money in banks in said state.

Controller of State of California.

In case of a change in the constitution or any of the laws of this state relating to the bonds of irrigation districts, the state controller shall, if necessary, modify the above certificate so that it shall conform to the facts.

A facsimile of the controller's signature, printed or otherwise, impressed upon said certificate shall be a sufficient signing thereof; *provided*, that the imprint of the controller's seal thereon shall appear upon both the certificate and the bond over and through the printed signature. (Stats. 1915, p. 692.)

Irrigation district bond certification commission created.

SEC. 5. The attorney general, the state engineer and the superintendent of banks are hereby constituted the California bond certification commission, being the commission herein provided for, and said commission shall elect one of its members chairman and may employ such clerks and assistants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties herein imposed, and may fix the compensation to be paid to such clerks and assistants. (Stats. 1921, p. 1199.)

Expenses.

SEC. 6. All necessary expenses incurred in making the investigation and report in this act provided for shall be paid as the commission may require by the irrigation district whose property has been investigated and reported on by the said commission; *provided*, that the benefit of any services that may have been performed and any data that may have been obtained by any member of said commission or any other public official in pursuance of the requirements of any law other than this act, shall be available for the use of the commission herein provided for without charge to the district whose affairs are under investigation.

Bonds certified legal investments for trust funds, etc.

SEC. 7. All bonds certified in accordance with the terms of this act shall be legal investments for all trust funds, and for the funds of all insurance companies, banks, both commercial and savings, and trust companies, and for the state school funds, and whenever any money or funds may, by law now or hereafter enacted, be invested in bonds of cities, cities and counties, counties, school districts, or municipalities in the State of California, such money or funds may be invested in the said bonds of irrigation districts, and whenever bonds of cities, cities and counties, counties, school districts or municipalities may by any law now or hereafter enacted be used as security for the performance of any act, bonds of irrigation districts under the limitations in this act provided may be so used.[1] This act is intended to be and shall

[1]For acts authorizing investments in irrigation district bonds, see Appendix, hereof.

be considered the latest enactment upon the matters herein contained, and any and all acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

"Irrigation" includes "water conservation."

SEC. 8. The words "irrigation districts" wherever used herein for all purposes hereof shall be deemed to include water conservation districts. (Stats. 1921, p. 1199.)

E. BONDS SECURITY FOR BANK DEPOSITS.

An act to authorize and control the deposit in banks of money belonging to or in the custody of any county, city and county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision within this state, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act.

(Approved May 24, 1927; Stats. 1927, Ch. 740.)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 4. For the security of inactive deposits there shall be deposited with such treasurer treasury notes or bonds of the United States, or of this state or of any county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district or irrigation district within this state, which bonds shall be approved by the treasurer and attorney of the county, city and county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision. The market value of the bonds furnished shall be at least ten per cent in excess of the amount of the deposit secured thereby; but the amount of the deposit shall in no case exceed the face value of the bonds furnished as security therefor. For the security of active deposits, there shall be deposited with such treasurer, treasury notes or bonds of the United States or of this state, or of any county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district or irrigation district within this state, or the surety bond or bonds of any corporation or corporations qualified to act as sole surety on bonds or undertakings required by the laws of this state; *provided,* that the furnishing of surety bonds shall be optional with the treasurer; *provided, however,* that when there is no qualified bank within the county owning the money, or the county within which the city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district or irrigation district owning the money is situated requesting such active deposit, and offering any of the classes of securities, including surety bonds, herein provided for such deposits, then no such surety bond or notes or bonds shall be accepted as security for active deposit in banks outside of such county while any notes or bonds of the United States, or of this state, or of any county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district, or irrigation district within the state shall be offered as security for active deposits by any bank in the state qualified to accept such deposits; *provided, further,* that the penalty or the aggregate of the penalties of any surety bond or bonds covering deposits in any one bank given by any surety company shall not exceed ten per cent of the capital and surplus of such company, according to the statement thereof contained in the last preceding report issued by the United States treasury department, but in fixing such limit there shall be deducted from such

penalty the amount of any reinsurance the terms of which inure directly to the county, city and county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision making the deposit, placed with a company qualified to execute bonds hereunder within the limits applicable to said company and evidence of such reinsurance shall be furnished to the treasurer making the deposit within twenty days after the date of such surety bond.

Such securities shall be approved by the treasurer and attorney of such county, city and county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision to any amount in value at least ten per cent in excess of the amount of the deposit with such bank or banks. No surety bond shall be accepted from any surety company, unless said company shall be approved by the insurance commissioner of the state as a company possessing the qualifications herein required to secure the deposit of any funds, and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to issue such certificate on demand of the proper officer of the county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district or irrigation district showing the qualifications of such companies; and, unless said company shall also hold a certificate of authority from the United States treasury department as being acceptable as a surety on federal bonds. The form of bonds required under this act shall be approved by the attorney for such county or municipality.[1]

An act to authorize and control the deposit in banks of money belonging to or in the custody of the state and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act.

(Approved April 12, 1923, Stats. 1923, p. 21; amended Stats. 1927, Ch. 58.)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 4. For the security of inactive deposits, there shall be deposited with the treasurer treasury notes or bonds of the United States, or of this state or of any county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district, or irrigation district within this state, which bonds shall be approved by the governor, controller and treasurer, to an amount in value at least ten per cent in excess of the amount of the deposit with such bank or banks. For the security of active deposits, there shall be deposited with the treasurer treasury notes or bonds of the United States or of this state or of any county, city and county, city, town, municipal utility district, flood control district, school district or irrigation district within this state, or the surety bond or bonds of any corporation or corporations qualified to act as sole surety on bonds or undertakings required by the laws of this state; *provided*, that the penalty or the aggregate of the penalties of any surety bond or bonds covering deposits in any one bank given by any surety company shall not exceed ten per cent of the capital and surplus of such company, according to the statement thereof contained in the last preceding report issued by the United States treasury department, but in fixing such limit there shall be deducted from such penalty the amount of any reinsurance the terms of which inure

[1] See comment on this act as a whole in footnote to Sec. 27*b* of the California Irrigation District Act of 1897, page 35, hereof.

directly to the State of California, placed with a company qualified to execute bonds hereunder within the limits applicable to said company, and evidence of which reinsurance shall be furnished to the treasurer within twenty days after the date of such surety bond. Such securities shall be approved by the governor, controller and treasurer to an amount in value at least ten per cent in excess of the amount of the deposit with such bank or banks. No surety bond shall be accepted from any surety company, unless said company shall be approved by the insurance commissioner of the state as a company possessing the qualifications herein required to secure deposit of state funds, and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to issue such certificate on demand of the state treasurer showing the qualifications of such companies; and, unless said company shall also hold a certificate of authority from the United States treasury department as being acceptable as a surety on federal bonds. The form of bonds required under this act shall be prescribed by the attorney general of the state. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 58.)

F. REFUNDING BONDS.

An act to authorize irrigation districts to refund outstanding bonded indebtedness.[1]

(Approved May 25, 1919; Stats. 1919, p. 1004.)

Election on question of refunding indebtedness.

SECTION 1. The board of directors of any irrigation district organized or existing under or subject to the provisions of the California irrigation district act approved March 31, 1897, as amended, providing for the organization and government of irrigation districts, that has an outstanding indebtedness evidenced by bonds lawfully issued prior to January 1, 1913, may, by a majority vote of the members of the board, submit to the electors of the irrigation district at any election the proposition of the issuance of new bonds for the purpose of refunding the bonds outstanding, as the same become due. Such election shall be held, and the vote thereon shall be the same as provided by the California irrigation district act for the issuance of other irrigation district bonds; *provided*, no petition therefor need be circulated or signed; *and provided, further*, that a majority of the votes of those voting on said proposition shall be sufficient to carry the same. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate the same as or lower than the bonds to be refunded and no refunding bond shall have a later date of maturity than twenty years from the date of its issue.

Form of refunding bonds.

SEC. 2. The refunding bonds shall be issued in substantially the manner and in the form required by law for the issuance of other bonds of the district. These bonds may be sold from time to time in the same manner as other bonds of the district, or, if the directors of the district

[1]See also "An act to provide for the issue and sale or exchange of funding bonds of irrigation districts organized under and in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the State of California entitled 'An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes,' approved March 7, 1887, to provide for the payment of such bonds, and for proceedings to test the validity of the same," approved April 1, 1897, Stats. 1897, p. 394; amended Stats. 1901, p. 514.

and the holders of any of the bonds reaching maturity so elect, they may be exchanged in payment of the bonds so maturing as such bonds mature.

Assessment to pay interest and principal.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall cause to be assessed and levied each year upon the assessable property in the district, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes, a sufficient sum to pay the interest on or any principal of such refunding bonds in the same manner as is provided in the California irrigation district act in the case of other bonds.

G. BOND VALIDATING ACT.

An act to validate certain bonds of certain irrigation districts and all proceedings relative thereto, and to provide for the levy and collection of taxes to pay the principal and interest on such bonds.

(Approved May 19, 1925; Stats. 1925. p. 373.)

Irrigation district bonds validated.

SECTION 1. Whenever prior to the taking effect of this act proceedings have been taken by any irrigation district organized or purported to be organized under any law or laws of this state, for the issuing and selling of bonds of such district, for any purpose or purposes, all the acts and proceedings of the board of trustees of such district and all of the acts of the board of supervisors of the county or counties in which such district or any part thereof is situated and all of the acts of all public officers in connection therewith leading up to and including the issuance of such bonds if they have hitherto been issued or sold, and all such acts and proceedings heretofore had although the bonds are not yet issued or sold, are hereby legalized, ratified, confirmed and validated to all intents and purposes, and the power of such district to issue such bonds is hereby acknowledged, granted, ratified, confirmed and declared, and the bonds heretofore issued and sold and the bonds heretofore authorized to be issued which may be hereafter issued and sold, are declared to be and shall be, the legal and binding obligations of, and against the district having heretofore issued, or hereafter issuing, such bonds, and the faith and credit of such district is hereby pledged for the prompt payment and redemption of the principal and interest of said bonds.

Payment of principal and interest.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of paying the interest on such bonds as it becomes due and the principal thereof at maturity, the board of trustees of the district and the board of supervisors of the county or counties in which such irrigation district or any part thereof lies, and the various county officers of the respective counties who are charged with duties in connection with the assessment, levy and collection of taxes, shall have the same powers and shall perform the same duties as are provided by law relative to the assessment, levy and collection of taxes, and custody of funds, for the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of such districts, at the times and in the manner

respectively set forth in the respective law or laws authorizing or purporting to authorize the incurring of bonded indebtedness or issuance of bonds by such districts.

Bonds not validated.

SEC. 3. This act shall not operate to legalize the sale hereafter of any bonds of any such district at a price of less than par, nor to legalize any bonds in cases where the question of issuing the same has been submitted to the vote of the qualified electors or of the taxpayers, and has failed to obtain the number of favorable votes required by the particular statute under which the proceedings were taken.

H. ISSUANCE OF DUPLICATE BONDS.

An act to provide for the issuance of duplicates of bonds, warrants and other municipal securities which have become defaced or mutilated.

(Approved February 23, 1907; Stats. 1907, p. 53; amended Stats. 1927, ch. 192.)

Mutilated municipal bonds; duplicates may be issued.

SECTION 1. Mutilated municipal bonds, duplicates may be issued. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the legislative body of any county, city and county, city, town, irrigation district, reclamation district, school district or other municipal corporation, by clear and unequivocal proof, that any bond, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness of said county, city and county, city, town, irrigation district, reclamation district, school district, or other municipal corporation has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been so mutilated or defaced as to impair its value to the owner, and such instrument is capable of being identified by number and description, such legislative body shall, under such regulations and with such restrictions as to time and retention for security or otherwise, as it may prescribe, and upon the conditions hereinafter provided, issue or cause to be issued a duplicate thereof, having the same time to run, bearing like interest, and having the same number as the evidence of indebtedness so proved to have been mutilated or defaced. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 192.)

Procedure to procure duplicates.

SEC. 2. The owner of such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness desiring to have issued duplicates for the same, shall make a written application therefor to the legislative body of such municipal corporation, setting forth the facts provided by section 1, and shall accompany such request with a deposit of such sum of money as shall be deemed sufficient by such legislative body to cover the cost of printing or lithographing, or otherwise preparing such duplicate, and all other expenses connected with the issuance thereof, and if required by such legislative body, shall also file therewith a bond in such sum as may be required, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by such legislative body, with condition to indemnify and save harmless such municipal corporation from any claim upon such mutilated or defaced security.

Duty of municipal legislative body.

SEC. 3. The legislative body of such municipal corporation shall thereupon pass a resolution, setting forth the fact of said application and the compliance with the conditions herein prescribed, and with such further conditions as shall have been required by said legislative body in accordance herewith, and directing the officer or officers who had charge, in the first instance, of causing to be printed, lithographed, or otherwise prepared the original bond, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness, to cause to be issued a duplicate thereof, as herein provided. Such duplicate bond, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness shall be signed by the same officers, and issued in all respects as nearly as possible as the original instrument, and when so prepared and issued shall be delivered in exchange for the original bond, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness, *provided*, that no exchange shall be made unless such defaced or mutilated bond, together with any coupons thereon for which duplicates shall be issued in accordance with this act, shall be capable of identification, and shall first be surrendered by the owner thereof. When surrendered, the legislative body of such municipal corporation shall cause proper record to be made of the cancellation of such original security, and thereafter the duplicate issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall have all the force, effect and validity of the original evidence of indebtedness.

Time of taking effect.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

6. TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

A. ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

An act to promote the reclamation of arid land and to provide that certain land belonging to the State of California, within the boundaries of an irrigation district shall be subject to the assessments levied in said district.

(Approved May 25, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 936.)

State lands in district to be assessed.

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall be included in any irrigation district organized and existing under the laws of this state, public lands belonging to the state subject to entry, or which have been entered, and for which no certificates of purchase have been issued, such lands are hereby made and declared to be subject to all of the provisions of law relating to the organization, government and regulation of irrigation districts to the same extent and in the same manner in which the lands of a like character held under private ownership are or may be subject to such law; *provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating any obligation against the State of California to pay any of said charges, assessment or debt.

Notice served on surveyor general.

SEC. 2. All notices required by the act under which such district is organized shall, as soon as such notices are issued, be served upon the surveyor general of the State of California by mailing to his office a copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid.

Assessment a lien.

SEC. 3. No public lands which were unentered at the time any assessment was levied against the same by such irrigation district shall be sold for such assessment, but such assessment shall be and continue a lien upon such land, and no patent shall issue therefor until the applicant shall present a certificate from the proper district officer showing that no unpaid assessments or charges are due and delinquent against said land.

B. CANCELLATION OF TAXES.

POLITICAL CODE.

Cancellation of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed.

3804*a*. Any uncollected tax, or assessment, or portion thereof, or penalty or costs thereon, heretofore or hereafter assessed, charged or levied more than once, or erroneously or illegally, or upon that portion of an assessment found to be in excess of the actual cash value of the property assessed, by reason of a clerical error of the assessor, or upon an assessment for improvements on land when such improvements did not in fact exist at the time said tax or assessment became a lien, or upon an assessment of property which after the time said tax or assessment became a lien was acquired and owned by the state, or by any

county, city and county, municipal corporation, school district or other political subdivision and which, because of such public ownership, is not subject to sale for delinquent taxes, may, upon satisfactory proof thereof, be canceled by the officer having custody of the record thereof upon the order of the board of supervisors, or other governing board with the written consent of the district attorney, city attorney or legal advisor of said board; *provided*, that no cancellation shall be made of such charges on property exempt from taxation in event of failure to comply with the provisions of law, if any, relative to the manner of claiming such exemptions.

If real property has been sold to the state or other subdivision for nonpayment of any tax levied as described in this section, and a certificate of sale or deed therefor has been issued to the state, or other subdivision and the state or other subdivision has not disposed of the property so sold, the order of the board shall also direct the officer having custody of the record thereof to cancel the certificate of sale or deed so issued.

In the city and county of San Francisco, the written consent of the city attorney shall have the same effect as the written consent of the district attorney. (Stats. 1925, p. 431.)

7. SUPERVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS.

An act to appropriate money to be expended by and under the direction of the department of engineering for the purpose of rectifying and improving the channels of the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Feather rivers and such other waters of the state as the department of engineering may determine; improving the navigability of such waters and acquiring land for necessary rights of way therefor; making surveys, investigations and report upon the feasibility of canalizing the rivers of the state and constructing canals for navigation, and making surveys, investigations and plans for flood control; the examination and supervision of dams; the investigation of rainfall, snowfall and runoff affecting navigation and flood control; and giving the department of engineering authority over dams, making it unlawful to construct or maintain dams in a dangerous condition and providing penalties for violations of the act and directing who shall prosecute such violations.

(Approved May 14, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 516.)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2. (*a*) All dams in the State of California, other than those for impounding mining debris constructed under the authority of the California debris commission, or dams constructed by a municipal corporation maintaining a department of engineering, shall be under the authority of the state department of engineering, and the department shall exercise supervision over any dam, the failure of which would endanger life or property, and shall have power to prescribe and enforce compliance with measures for making such dams safe against failure; *provided,* that this section shall not apply to any dam which is part of a "water system" as defined in section two of the public utilities act of this state, and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of the railroad commission over such dams.

(*b*) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or district to construct, maintain or operate any dam known to be unsafe, or which if the destruction or failure thereof would endanger life or property; or to construct, reconstruct, repair or improve, maintain or operate any dam which is or would be ten feet or more in height or which will impound water or other fluid to the amount of three million gallons unless the plans, specifications and construction thereof shall have been approved in writing by the state department of engineering.

(*c*) Any person, firm, corporation or district who shall violate the provisions of this section is subject to a penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars for each and every offense. Each day that such violation of the provisions of this section shall continue shall be deemed and considered a separate and distinct offense.

(*d*) Any person acting for himself as owner, or as director, officer, agent or employee of any firm, corporation or district engaged in the construction, reconstruction, improvement or repair of any dam, the plans and specifications of which have been approved by the department of engineering, or any contractor, or agent or employee of such contractor, who shall knowingly permit work to be executed thereon

contrary to the plans and specifications approved as aforesaid, or any inspector or employee of the department of engineering who shall have knowledge of such work being done and fail to immediately notify the department of engineering thereof, is guilty of a felony and subject to the penalty of confinement in the state penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

(*e*) Upon the complaint of the department of engineering any district attorney is hereby authorized and directed to prosecute violations of the provisions of this section.

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8. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

A. DRAINAGE BY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

An act to provide for drainage by irrigation districts.

(Approved March 18, 1907; Stats. 1907, p. 569.)

District may provide drainage.

SECTION 1. Any irrigation district heretofore organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws relating to such districts may provide for any and all drainage made necessary by the irrigation provided for by such laws; and the officers, agents and employees of such districts shall have the same powers, duties and liabilities respecting such drainage, and the construction, repair, maintenance, management and control thereof as they now have or may hereafter have respecting such irrigation, and all laws respecting such irrigation or such irrigation districts shall be so construed, applied and enforced as to apply to such drainage as well as such irrigation.

Duty of directors to provide drainage.

SEC. 2. Whenever it appears necessary, or proper, or beneficial to the lands affected thereby, to drain such lands or any portion thereof on account of the irrigation which has been done, or which is intended to be done under such laws, whether for the purpose of more beneficially carrying on such irrigation, or to protect such districts from liability by reason of such irrigation, whether the irrigation works have already been constructed or not, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to provide for such drainage, and said board and its officers, agents and employees shall do all necessary and proper acts for the construction, repair, maintenance and management of drainage work for such purpose.

Effective, when.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER.

An act to provide for the development of electrical power by irrigation districts.

(Approved May 21, 1919, Stats. 1919, p. 778; amended 1921, pp. 829, 1083; 1923, p. 629.)

Irrigation district may develop power.

SECTION 1. Any irrigation district heretofore organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws relating to such district may provide for the construction, acquisition, operation, leasing and control of plants for the generation, distribution, sale and lease of electrical energy including sale to municipalities, corporations, public utility districts, or individuals, of electrical power so generated; and said district, subject, however, to the conditions in this section contained, may make special appropriations of water for power purposes, as required by law; *provided, however*, that any use of water for generating such electrical power or energy at any given time of the year, which use is in excess of

the water appropriated and beneficially used for irrigation purposes by such district at said period of the year, shall be subject to all prior existing appropriations by any municipal corporation, who or which is proceeding in good faith in the expenditure of money and the construction of works designed to divert the water appropriated. The officers, agents and employees of such districts shall have the same powers, duties and liabilities respecting such power and the construction, acquisition, repair, maintenance, management and control thereof as they now have or may hereafter have respecting such irrigation or such irrigation districts. The California irrigation district act shall be so construed, applied and enforced as to apply to such power as well as such irrigation, except that nothing in said act shall be so construed as to prevent the sale of power by any district for use outside of the boundaries of such district or to require the distribution of such power in accordance with any assessments levied by such district. (Stats. 1923, p. 629.)

Powers of board and officers.

SEC. 2. The board of directors of any irrigation district and its officers, agents and employees, shall do all necessary and proper acts for the construction, repair, maintenance, and management of such electrical power works for such purposes.

Issuance of bonds.

SEC. 3. In case funds are not otherwise available an irrigation district may issue bonds for such purpose and all of the provisions of the California irrigation district act, relating to the issuance of bonds for other purposes, and all other acts relative to bonds issued under the California irrigation district act, in so far as the same are applicable to said bonds shall apply. (Stats. 1921, p. 829.)

Repeal.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

C. RIGHTS OF WAY FOR POWER LINES.

An act granting to irrigation districts of the State of California the right to construct, operate and maintain electric light and power lines along or upon any road, street, alley, avenue or highway, or across any railway, canal, ditch or flume.

(Approved May 25, 1923; Stats. 1923, p. 449.)

Rights of way for irrigation district electric light and power lines.

SECTION 1. That there is granted to every irrigation district of the State of California the right to construct, operate and maintain electric light and electric power lines along or upon any road, street, alley, avenue or highway, or across any railway, canal, ditch or flume which the route of such work intersects, crosses or runs along in such manner as to afford security for life and property, but the irrigation district shall restore the road, street, alley, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch or flume thus intersected to its former state of usefulness as near

as may be; *provided, however,* that such irrigation district may not use any street, alley, avenue or highway within any city for such purpose, unless the right so to use the same is granted by a vote of the governing body of such city which shall have the right to impose reasonable conditions upon such use; *provided, also,* that such grant of authority shall not be necessary in any case where the street, alley, avenue or highway, or a portion thereof, proposed to be used for the purpose of constructing, operating or maintaining any such works, or any part thereof, is a necessary or convenient part of the route of such works and at the time construction thereof was commenced, or the plans adopted therefor, was located in territory not then within an organized city.

D. PROTECTION OF CANALS AND WORKS.

Penal Code.

Water ditches, etc., penalty for trespass or interference with.

Sec. 592. Every person who shall, without authority of the owner or managing agent, and with intent to defraud, take water from any canal, ditch, flume or reservoir used for the purpose of holding or conveying water for manufacturing, agricultural, mining, irrigating or generation of power, or domestic uses, or who shall without like authority, raise, lower or otherwise disturb any gate or other apparatus thereof, used for the control or measurement of water, or who shall empty or place, or cause to be emptied or placed, into any such canal, ditch, flume or reservoir, any rubbish, filth or obstruction to the free flow of the water is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Stats. 1899, p. 146.)

Destroying or injuring bridges, dams, levees, etc.

Sec. 607. Every person who wilfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, injures or destroys any bridge, dam, canal, flume, aqueduct, levee, embankment, reservoir, or other structure erected to create hydraulic power, or to drain or reclaim any swamp and overflowed tide or marsh land, or to store or conduct water for mining, manufacturing, reclamation, or agricultural purposes, or for the supply of the inhabitants of any city or town, or any embankment necessary to the same, or either of them, or wilfully or maliciously makes, or causes to be made, any aperture in such dam, canal, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, embankment, levee, or structure, with intent to injure or destroy the same; or draws up, cuts, or injures any piles fixed in the ground for the purpose of securing any sea-bank, or sea-walls, or any dock, quay, or jetty, lock, or sea wall; or who, between the first day of October and the fifteenth day of April of each year, plows up or loosens the soil in the bed or on the sides of any natural water course or channel, without removing such soil within twenty-four hours from such water course or channel; or who, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of October of each year, shall plow up or loosen the soil in the bed or on the sides of such natural water course or channel, and shall not remove therefrom the soil so plowed up or loosened before the first day of October next thereafter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, punishable by a fine not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding

two years, or by both; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed so as to in any manner prohibit any person from digging or removing soil from any such water course, or channel, for the purpose of mining. (Stats. 1880, p. 36.)

E. INJURIES TO HIGHWAYS.

Political Code.

Injury to highway by drainage or seepage water.

Sec. 2737. Whoever obstructs or injures any highway, or diverts any watercourse thereon, or drains water from his land upon any highway, to the injury thereof, by means of ditches or dams, is liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each day such obstruction or injury remains, and must be punished as provided in section five hundred and eighty-eight of the Penal Code. Any person, persons, or corporation who shall be storing or distributing water for any purpose, and shall permit the water to overflow or saturate, by seepage, any highway, to the injury thereof, shall, upon notification of the road commissioner of the district where such overflow or seepage occurs, repair the damages occasioned by such overflow or seepage; and should such repair not be made within a reasonable time by such person, persons, or corporation, said road commissioner shall make such repairs, and recover the expense thereof from such person, persons, or corporation, in an action at law. All persons excavating irrigation, mining, or draining ditches across public highways shall be required to bridge said ditches at such crossings, and upon neglect to do so, the road commissioner for that road district shall construct the same and recover the cost of constructing said bridge or bridges of such persons by action, as provided in this section; *provided*, that the supervisors of any county may construct and maintain bridges over any and all ditches used exclusively for irrigation purposes, and which cross public highways in the county over which they have authority, and may, with the consent of the owners of such ditches, declare any and all such bridges to be public property, and maintain and keep the same in repair at the expense of such county. And whoever willfully injures any public bridge is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and is also liable for actual damages for such injury, to be recovered by the county in a civil action; *provided further*, that every person who knowingly allows the carcass of any dead animal (which animal belonged to him at the time of its death) to be put or to remain within one hundred feet of any street, alley, public highway, or road in common use, and every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal within one hundred feet of any street, alley, highway, or road in common use, or who shall deposit on any highway any refuse or waste tin, sheet-iron, or broken glass, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Amended, Stats. 1897, p. 217.)

Western States Gas & Electric Co. vs. *Bayside Lumber Co.*, 182 Cal. 140.

Civil Code.

Canals, etc., must not obstruct highway.

Sec. 551. No canal, flume, or other appliance for the conducting of water must be so laid, constructed, or maintained as to obstruct any

public highway; and every person or corporation owning, maintaining, operating or using any such canal, flume, or appliance, crossing or running along any public highway, must construct, maintain, and keep in repair such bridges across the same as may be necessary to the safe and convenient use of such highway by the public; and on failure so to do, the board of supervisors of the county, after seven days' notice in writing to said person or corporation, may construct or repair such bridge or bridges, and recover of such person or corporation the amount of expenditure made in so doing; *provided, however,* that bridges heretofore or hereafter constructed in a permanent manner and approved by the county engineer, or the county board of supervisors, by irrigation districts, or other quasi municipal corporations, or public corporations, or private corporations or persons, over irrigation ditches or drainage ditches, must, after such construction and acceptance as aforesaid, be maintained and kept in repair by the county in which said bridges are situated and the cost of such maintenance and repair must be borne by such county. (Amended, Stats. 1927, Ch. 358.)

F. FORMATION VALIDATING ACT.

SECTION 1. In all cases where the board of supervisors of any county in this state has purported to form or organize an irrigation district under any law or laws of this state, and such purported formation or organization has been completed for a period of one year previous to the taking effect of this act, and such irrigation district has acted or functioned as a district for a period of one year previous to the taking effect of this act, all acts and proceedings taken for the purpose of forming or organizing such district are hereby legalized, validated and declared to be sufficient, and such irrigation district is hereby declared to be duly formed and organized under its appropriate name as of the time of its purported formation, with boundaries as shown or indicated in the order of said board of supervisors, and shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and obligations of a duly formed or organized irrigation district. (Stats. 1927, Ch. 117.)

APPENDIX.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEGISLATION.

There are numerous laws on related subjects which are too voluminous to permit of inclusion in this volume. Reference is hereby made to the *Statutes* where these acts may be found.

Agricultural expert.
  Irrigation district may employ. *Statutes* 1913, p. 75.

Assessment book.
  County assessor must furnish copy on request of district. *Political Code*, § 3653.

Bonds.
  Funding bonds of districts organized under the Act of March 7, 1887. *Statutes* 1897, p. 394; amended 1901, p. 514.
  Imperial irrigation district, validation of. *Statutes* 1915, p. 18.
  Registration of. *Statutes* 1913, p. 23.
  Release of claims on bonds surrendered for cancellation. *Statutes* 1911, p. 1460.

Bonds of irrigation districts are legal investments for:
  Banks, Commercial. § 46, Bank Act, *Statutes* 1923, p. 54.
    Savings. § 61, Bank Act, *Statutes* 1923, p. 54.
    Trust companies. § 96, Bank Act, *Statutes* 1913, p. 179. § 105, Bank Act, *Statutes* 1913, p. 183.
  Insurance companies, in general. *Civil Code*, § 421.
    Fire insurance, surplus and special reserve funds. § 2, *Statutes* 1917, p. 1379; amended 1923, p. 177.
    Fraternal benefit societies. § 10, *Statutes* 1911, p. 1323.
    Mortgage insurance. *Civil Code*, § 453*cc*.
    Mutual workmen's compensation. § 14, *Statutes*, 1913, p. 323.
  School teachers' permanent fund. *Statutes* 1913, p. 1423; amended 1919, p. 500; 1921, pp. 1638 and 1639.
  State compensation insurance fund. *Statutes* 1913, p. 304, § 45.
  State school fund. *Political Code*, § 676.

California Irrigation Act. *Statutes* 1919, p. 671. (Unconstitutional, *Mordecai* vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 183 Cal. 434.)

Canal.
  Private right of way for. *Political Code*, § 2692.

Carey act commission act. *Statutes* 1915, p. 1140. See *Political Code* § 363*c*.

Colorado river.
  Approval of Colorado River Compact. *Statutes* 1923, p. 1530.
  California representation upon joint committee of western states and federal government. *Statutes* 1921, p. 85.
  Commission for controlling, etc. *Statutes* 1923, p. 194.
  Commission. *Statutes* 1927, Ch. 596.
  Committee to negotiate with committees of Arizona and Nevada. *Statutes* 1925, Resolution, Ch. 80; *Statutes* 1927, Resolution, Chs. 4, 25.

Conservancy districts. *Statutes* 1919, p. 559; amended 1923, p. 13; 1927, Ch. 849.

Conservation District Act of 1927. *Statutes* 1927, Ch. 191.

County Water District Act. *Statutes* 1913, p. 1049; amended 1915, p. 26; 1917, p. 225; 1919, p. 816; 1923, p. 312; 1925, pp. 530, 987; 1927, Ch. 151.

Damages for taking of water supply by municipalities. *Statutes* 1925, p. 251.

Ditch.
  Highway crossing. *Political Code*, § 2694.
    Joint owners share proportionally the cost of upkeep. *Civil Code*, §§ 842, 843.

Easement.
  When right to flow water is. *Civil Code*, § 552.

Eminent domain.
  Injunction suit, defendant may convert into condemnation proceedings when water rights involved. *Code of Civil Procedure*, § 534.
  Power of by Irrigation Dists. *Code of Civil Procedure*, § 1238.
  Rules of pleading and practice in. *Code of Civil Procedure*, §§ 1237–1264.
  Valuation by railroad commission. Const. Art. XII, § 23*a*.
    Public Utilities Act, § 47; *Statutes* 1917, p. 261.

Fishways, over or around dams. *Penal Code*, § 637.

Flood, protection by districts having area exceeding 500,000 acres. *Statutes* 1915, p. 1.

Highways, protection from overflow of ditches. *Political Code*, § 2737.

Imperial irrigation district.
  Bonds legalized. *Statutes* 1915, p. 18.
    Flood protection authorized. *Statutes* 1915, p. 1.
  Purchase of California Development Company authorized. *Statutes* 1915, p. 343.

Injunction.
  Restraining sale of district or municipal bonds; petitioner, if a competitor, pays all costs if injunction finally denied. *Code of Civil Procedure*, § 526*b*.
  To prevent diversion of water, when issuable. *Code of Civil Procedure*, § § 530, 532, 534.

Irrigation districts, county.
  Validation of. *Statutes* 1915, p. 48.

Mandate.
Ordering delivery of water for irrigation not stayed pending appeal. *Code of Civil Procedure*, § 1110*a*.
Metropolitan Water District Act. *Statutes* 1927, Ch. 429.
Modesto irrigation district created. *Statutes* 1877–8, p. 820. (Obsolete.)
Municipal utility districts. *Statutes* 1921, p. 245; amended 1927, Chs. 35, 40, 77.
Validation. *Statutes* 1927, Ch. 88.
Palo Verde district created. Stats. 1923, p. 1067; amended 1925, p. 637; 1927, Ch. 583.
Power pumping districts, county. *Statutes* 1915, p. 1483.
Public utility districts. *Statutes* 1913, p. 450. *Statutes* 1915, p. 866; amended 1921, p. 262. *Statutes* 1921, p. 906; amended 1923, p. 299.
Riparian owners. Liability for cutting of banks. *Political Code*, §§ 3486, 3487.
Santa Clara County irrigation district. *Statutes* 1921, p. 1523. (Not in effect; district electors disapproved organization.) See also *Statutes* 1923, p. 1215.
Underground storage of water. *Statutes* 1919, p. 826.
Validation of irrigation districts.
General validating act. *Statutes* 1927, Ch. 117.
Special validating acts[1]:
Anderson-Cottonwood. *Statutes* 1915, p. 74.
Banta-Carbona. *Statutes* 1921, p. 81.
Baxter Creek. *Statutes* 1917, p. 227.
Beaumont. *Statutes* 1921, p. 25.
Butte Valley. *Statutes* 1921, p. 59.
Byron-Bethany. *Statutes* 1921, p. 30.
Carmichael. *Statutes* 1917, p. 12.
Crooks Canyon. *Statutes* 1921, p. 58.
Fair Oaks. *Statutes* 1919, p. 37.
Fall River Valley. *Statutes* 1923, p. 20.
Foothill. *Statutes* 1921, p. 73.
Fresno. *Statutes* 1921, p. 72.
Glenn-Colusa. *Statutes* 1921, p. 64.
Grenada. *Statutes* 1921, p. 72.
Happy Valley. *Statutes* 1917, p. 906
Honcut-Yuba. *Statutes* 1921, p. 78.
Hot Spring Valley. *Statutes* 1921, p. 75.
Imperial. *Statutes* 1911 (extra session), p. 119.
Jacinto. *Statutes* 1919, p. 32.
James. *Statutes* 1921, p. 76.
Kasson. *Statutes* 1921, p. 81.
Klamath-Shasta Valley. *Statutes* 1923 p. 193.
Knightsen. *Statutes* 1921, p. 71.
Laguna. *Statutes* 1921, p. 75.
Lakeland. *Statutes* 1923, p. 437.
La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley. *Statutes* 1915, p. 323.
Lemoore. *Statutes* 1921, p. 73.
Lindsay-Strathmore. *Statutes* 1917, p. 15.
Madera. *Statutes* 1921, p. 76.
Medano. *Statutes* 1921, p. 77.
Mendota. *Statutes* 1923, p. 323.
Merced. *Statutes* 1921, p. 80.
Modesto. *Statutes* 1911, p. 262.
Mojave River. *Statutes* 1923, p. 20.
Naglee Burk. *Statutes* 1921 p. 73.
Oakdale. *Statutes* 1911, p. 262; 1915, p. 56.
Oroville-Wyandotte. *Statutes* 1921, p. 78.
Owens Valley. *Statutes* 1923, p. 134.
Paradise. *Statutes* 1917, p. 13.
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[1]Special validating acts are apparently unconstitutional:
Miller & Lux vs. Supervisors of Madera County, 189 Cal. 254.

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